THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ADOLFO SALLIVIAN, FROM BOLIVIA, IS REquested to call for letters at office of Frederick Probst & Co., 55 Broad street.

"ALL RIGHT. WILL BE THERE AT HALF-PAST two."

ANCIENT ORDER OF EGYPTIAN MONKS—MONASTery of the North—Banquet, by Grand Kneeve.

EXPECT YOU AT 3 SHARP. RIVIERE.

FULTON FERRY STAGE, FRIDAY, 2½ P. M.—CHARMing lady in black, with parcel; handsome eyes. Do write me, and have every confidence in your GUSTAVE, Herald office.

GEORGE LEWIS, JR.—COME WITH EOB, AS ARranged. Dinner for three. ANNA.

HATTY CLARK—PLEASE SEND ADDRESS TO FOUR friend. ARTHUR.

INFORMATION WANTED WHERE REGINAL AUSTIN and Alfred Stafford may be found. Address box 2,557 New York Post office.

J. S. H.—ANSWER THROUGH PERSONALS WHERE I can address you. L. S.

M. C. T.'S.—BULLY BOYS! BIG 6.

THIRD AVENUE CAR.—LADY IN BLACK, WHO noticed gentleman with diamond ring and got off at 125th street, stopped in store near Fourth avenue, will please address CHARLES BELMONT, Herald office.

THE OWNER OF WATCH AND CANE LEFT AT DRUG store, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, for safe keeping.

X.—I WILL BE AT THE OLD PLACE ON THE AVEnue at 12 o'clock to-day. X.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 47,049 ON GREENWICH Savings Bank. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 526 Sixth avenue, in the store, with ABRAM C. SMITH.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, 23D INST., AT OR in going to the Academy of Music, a Lady's Coral Sleeve Button, with initials and date engraved on back. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 116 St. Mark's place, Eighth street, in the basement.

LOST—BANK BOOKS NOS. 33,725 AND 61,586 OF THE Union Dime Savings Institution. The finder will please leave them at the bank, 326 and 328 Canal street.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,457, FOR TWO SHARES of stock in the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, standing in the name of Ferdinand Suydam, John Dor, Philip Phoenix and George Henry Warren, trustees for William Whitney, Jr. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made to the company for a new certificate. Report to J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, 65 Wall street.

LOST—A SCOTCH AND SKYE TERRIER DOG; ANswers to the name of Jerry. $5 reward when returned to 39 West Thirty-fourth street.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, IN CENtral Park, one Seal Skin Muff. A liberal reward will be paid by PHILIP MILMAN, 1,253 Third ave.

LOST A VERY LARGE CAMEO RING. THE FINDER will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at office of St. James Hotel, corner Twenty-ninth and Broadway.

LOST ON WEDNESDAY LAST, 24TH INST., ABOUT 5 o'clock P. M., a Book, about 11 inches square, full Russia binding, with name of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company printed on back of the binding. The finder will be liberally rewarded for leaving it at the office of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, corner of Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street.

LOST A GENTLEMAN'S SEALSKIN GLOVE, SOMEwhere between Twenty-second and Forty-ninth streets, Fifth and Fifth avenues. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at DR. J. L. CAMPBELL'S, 250 West Forty-second street.

LOST ON MONDAY EVENING, A BLACK CURLY coat. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same and the collar to 100, or any one in the factory. Address COAT, Herald office.

LOST THURSDAY EVENING, PROBABLY IN FOURteenth street and Broadway, a Pocket Book containing a small sum of money and valuable papers. The honest finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to W. H. LINDLEY, 115 Madison avenue.

LOST OR STOLEN ON THE 20TH INST., A NOTE made by E. F. Jones & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, for $1,000, and payable at the Fifth National Bank, New York. All persons are forewarned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped at the bank. BRANDT, HUNTER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN OF A DISPATCHED [illegible] on the night of the 23d inst.

$20 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A BAY [illegible] between Jackson avenue and Fifth avenue, Fifty-ninth street.

$75 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR [illegible] to the office of [illegible] & SMITH, No. 71 Nassau street.

$100 REWARD GIVEN, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR [illegible] Nos. 19, 20 and 21 Bond street. Three months' [illegible] $10,000 each, [illegible] Toledo, Peoria & W. R. R. Co. 10 per cent stock, [illegible] Trustees, New York.

$500 CASH AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR [illegible] with diamonds [illegible] and a crescent with diamonds [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald office.

$5,000 REWARD. The [illegible] Banking Company [illegible] Bonds, Nos. [illegible] Series, dated [illegible] 1st, 1871, payable [illegible] 1st, 1881,

JERSEY JUSTICE.

Execution of George Botts for the Murder of "Pet" Halsted.

A Terrible Tragedy in Three Acts.

The Murder, the Trial and the Execution.

Penitence, Prayer and Forgiveness at the Gallows.

The Condemned Man Dies with a Prayer on His Lips—How He Spent the Closing Hours of Life—Touching Letter from His Mother—He Bears Himself Bravely to the Last.

Jersey justice; in its fullest and most awful sense, was meted out yesterday in NEWARK, N. J., to George Botts, the murderer of General Oliver Spencer Halsted, Jr. This tragedy, the last scene of which the curtain has just fallen on, is widely distinguished in many remarkable points from the majority of the social horrors having for the groundwork the wiles and the wickedness of wanton women, and the lustful or libidinous natures and habits of dissolute and degraded men. It is nothing new, and to relate, for two men to quarrel even to the shedding of blood over the soul-destroying smiles and favors of a debauched daughter of Eve, but it is far removed from the common to have the male actors so widely different in all respects except one as were those prematurely hurried before their Maker, in the horror under consideration. One was a man, who, in talents, educational culture and social surroundings towered a head and shoulders above the majority of his fellows; the other, one who was correspondingly low in the order of humanity, who was noted only among his species for a lack of even the rudiments of common school education, and of any thing approaching the refinement of nature. One was a man who had a name and a certain fame in the annals of the nation; the other was a creature considered coarse and vulgar, even by the coarsest and most vulgar. In short, two such opposites in the respects indicated could not well be cited than "Pet" Halsted and George Botts. The exceptional point of similarity in their characters is shown in the sameness of their connection with the wretched female for whom each has suffered death. With these few preliminary remarks we proceed to give the readers of the HERALD the details of this terrible tragedy in three acts—the commission of the crime, the trial of the criminal and the meting out to him the awful penalty attached thereto.

The Crime.

On Sunday, the 2d of last July, the city of Newark was startled to its very core by the report that "Pet" Halsted had been shot dead by one George Botts, a charcoal pedlar, in the chambers of a common woman named Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, located in the upper part of the house No. 95 South street. About eleven o'clock the HERALD representative was apprised of the fact and at once proceeded to the scene of the murder. An immense crowd of persons had congregated in front, and were prevented from entering by a posse of police which had taken possession of the premises. Passing through the lager beer saloon on the ground floor, kept by the owner of the house, John Spies, the writer, mounted the stairs to the top floor and entered the chamber of death—a small, square, semi-tastefully furnished apartment. On the floor lay the corpse of the murdered man, hideous in its clotted gore and semi-nude condition. A white sheet had been strown over it, to keep the flies from swarming on it. While the body lay there it was visited by General N. Norris Halsted, the murdered man's cousin; George B. and Abe, his brothers, and "Ollie," his son, besides a large number of leading citizens, with all of whom "Pet" had for years and years been personally acquainted. The saddest figure seen that day was Major B. Halsted—"Poor George" as everybody addressed him. The work of an instant at the hands of Botts had added to the Major's life at least ten years. A bowed down, broken-hearted man thenceforth was "poor George," and everybody sympathized with him deeply. "Pet" had spent the night with Mrs. Wilson. Very early in the morning, among the "wee sma' hours ayont' the twa," the family of the Spies were aroused by loud knocking at the hall door. Henrietta Spies, a young girl, went to a front window and saw Botts below. She warned him off. He went away, but returned again and again, but they would not open the door. He asked for Mrs. Wilson, but, prompted by the latter, Henrietta told him she was not at home, but had gone to Paterson. Finally between eight and nine o'clock the hall door was opened by a little boy to attend to the milkman. Botts saw the coveted opportunity. He swept in and bounded up the stairs with the agility of a wild cat, and in a few seconds was hammering away at the door of the largest of Mrs. Wilson's two apartments. At this time "Pet" was beginning to dress. Mrs. Wilson had already done so. Both were in the large room. When it became apparent that Botts was determined to smash in the door they rushed into the bedroom, a closet-like chamber, but by this time Botts had battered down the first door and was fast doing the same for the second. In it went before the powerful charcoal pedlar, who held a pistol in one hand. Halsted grappled with Botts, but his strength was not equal to the emergency.

"GEORGE, DON'T SHOOT"

cried Mrs. Wilson to Botts, but Botts heeded not her, but, addressing "Pet," said, "You son of a b—h, I'll shoot you," and he did. The ball passed through "Pet's" nose, glancing downwards, and entered the left breast just above the nipple. He lived about fifteen or twenty minutes. Botts seemed satisfied with his work. Without attempting to fire a second shot he put the revolver in his pocket and sprang from the room down stairs and out into the street. Before going Mrs. Wilson remarked to him, "You've killed him, you'll hang for it." Botts nodded and said,

"I'LL HANG FOR IT."

The murderer was instinctively a prophet! A few more words about the scene of the shooting. On a table was spread the remnants of the preceding night's repast. There were cans of packed oysters, pickled muscles, rusks, jelly and a bottle of aromatic schnapps. The walls were adorned with some decent and some very indecent pictures. On the table lay a handsomely bound Bible, and on it stood a copy of Byron's "Don Juan." On the whole, the rooms were furnished with taste, but it was chiefly of a situated order. A small green rep sofa and a few chairs to match lent some appearance of comfort to the place.

BOTTS' ARREST.

Within half an hour after the commission of the murder Botts was in custody. He was found in Tichenor street by officer Cullen. He made no resistance, but *en route* to the prison remarked to his custodian, "It'll be a pet French for me, but I guess it'll be a worse one for Pet." He was lodged in one of the cells. Mrs. Wilson was also taken into custody and removed to the same place and held as a witness. That same afternoon an inquest was held by coroner John F. Chase. His office was packed with persons eager to hear the testimony. The pith of the latter is shown in

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY,

which was as follows:—

We find that one George B. Botts, late of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex, did wilfully and feloniously and of malice aforethought, on the 2d day of July, 1871, in the city of Newark, with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and leaden ball, kill and murder one Oliver S. Halsted, Jr.

Botts was duly committed for trial and removed to the county jail. [illegible] Mrs. Wilson was [illegible] witness when wanted. [illegible] the tragedy created a profound sensation throughout the city, and the streets were filled with excited groups of people discussing the affair. Little, if any, sympathy was expressed for the murdered man, though it was known that he left a widow and children. He left a widow and children, and for the last few years had been separated from his wife. Oliver S. Halsted, Jr., was a native of the State of New Jersey. [illegible] He had resigned his commission in the army and returned to his native State, where he was [illegible] and by immoral and dissolute habits.

The Trial.

The second act of the tragedy opened in the County Court of Oyer and Terminer at the Court House in Newark on the [illegible] October last. The court room was densely crowded on each of the [illegible] days of the trial. Many of the leading members of the bar of the county were present, and a number of well dressed females could be seen [illegible] the court room. The prisoner was brought in from the county jail at [illegible] five. On the bench were Judge Dixon, presiding officer, and several Associate Judges. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Lindabury, Prosecutor of the Pleas, while Botts was represented by Messrs. Charles S. Spencer, of New York, and A. B. Gould, Jr., of Newark, the [illegible] of thirty-six jurors having been secured within an hour after the opening of the court. The twelve chosen were John L. Fallender, foreman; Enoch Chambers, William H. Speer, James Hurle, John Ayres, Patrick McGovern, Frank Wink, William Jacobus, Daniel Pax on, Edward G. Reeley, William Schooz, Charles Mintch. The trial commenced on Monday, at ten o'clock, and was adjourned to the day about one o'clock on Friday afternoon, five days afterwards. The testimony adduced on behalf of the State proved conclusively that the murder was premeditated; that Botts had bought a pistol months before, and repeatedly threatened to others that it was to be used on Pet Halsted. The deliberate, cool-blooded character of the deed was proven beyond doubt.

BOTTS' DEFENCE WAS UNDOUBTEDLY BOLDER.

His friends first secured the services of one of the best criminal lawyers in Newark, Mr. W. B. Gould, Jr. He felt unwilling to take all the responsibility of the case on himself, and asked for assistance. General Runyon, Courtlandt Parker, and a number of other well known legal gentlemen were applied to to assist in the case, but they severally and together declined, some for one reason, some for another. At this juncture Mr. "Charley" Spencer, of New York, was called in and presented with a retainer. He had been so successful in criminal suits in the New York courts, however, that in going over to Jersey he felt his good common sense behind, and according to general belief completely bewitched Botts' case from beginning to end. Now Botts was as sane as sane could be, but Charley wanted to make him as insane as insane could be. Botts himself was bitterly opposed to the advancement of any theory of that order, and Charley, and Company, Botts was an ignorant man, "his time—he couldn't even write; but he had sense enough to know that in Jersey

THE SANITY DODGE

wouldn't work, counsellor Spencer's point and arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. The counsel Lion-eyes quarrelled on this point, Botts burned to go on the stand, but Mr. Spencer told him such knocks his brains out if he didn't keep quiet. Botts was right; the insanity dodge didn't work as Spencer expected. After four hours' deliberation the jury brought in a verdict of

GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

A motion to hear arguments for a new trial was at once made by Mr. Spencer. The hearing was set down for November 13, and in the meantime Botts was remanded to the County Jail. On the day appointed the argument was heard. A number of affidavits were produced from persons, charging that a juror had been heard to say that from the first he had made up his mind to hang Botts. The argument was declared insufficient, and the wretched prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 21st of December. Meanwhile it transpired that the affidavits produced were bogus. At all events the makers repudiated them. In an interview with Botts some weeks afterwards he told the writer that Halsted had grasped him by an intensely sensitive part, rendering him so wild with agony as to make him unconscious of the act of murder. He told a very plausible story, but it was entirely at variance with the sworn evidence of Mrs. Wilson, the only eye-witness of the deadly *rencontre*. Botts' story won the heart of his spiritual adviser, Rev. Simeon Siegfried and Colonel Andrew Jackson Johnson, Warden of the jail, and they interested themselves in securing for the doomed man

A RESPITE.

It was granted by Governor Randolph on the ground that Botts' soul was not in a condition to be removed out of the world. The respite was till yesterday. The subsequent desperate efforts made by the two gentlemen named, and a select number of others, including Botts' brother John, a respectable citizen of Boonton, are of course fresh in the minds of the HERALD readers, who through us have been advised from day to day of every important phase of the case. On this point it is only necessary to say that it ever a condemned criminal had devoted friends, friends even to the very death—for be it known that up to yesterday, within half an hour of the execution, Colonel Johnson was not without hope of a further respite from Governor Parker—Botts was particularly fortunate in that respect. Mr. Johnson is one of a no small number who, accepting the theory that Botts and Mrs. Wilson were really married, do not believe Botts was guilty of murder in the first degree. The murderer declared only a day or two ago that as God was his witness and his judge he and she were married. There are thousands in New Jersey who believe this. This brings us to the terrible third and last act of the dreadful drama—the execution.

Botts slept soundly during Thursday night. Mr. Millennium Flavell remaining in his cell all night. Yesterday morning he awoke betimes, performed his ablutions and breakfasted quite heartily off veal chops, toast, fried potatoes and coffee. At nine o'clock Rev. Messrs. Siegfried, Hughes and Weed arrived and at once proceeded to the cell of the doomed, in front of which was a reddish calico curtain. From that time until led out for execution Botts was religiously consoled and strengthened by his counsellors, and there is every reason to believe that he passed into eternity a prayerful, penitent sinner. At a quarter to nine o'clock

THE SHERIFF ARRIVED,

accompanied by his deputies and about thirty constables, bearing their long staves of office. The outside of the jail was guarded by a force of about sixty policemen, in charge of lieutenants Kirwin and Portenfelder. A large crowd of people congregated outside, but could only feast their eyes on the unsightly outer walls of the jail. None were permitted to enter the jail unless fortified with a Sheriff's permit or a proper pass credential. The execution took place inside the jail, at the far end of the main hall. About three hundred persons all told witnessed it. These included twenty-five or thirty representatives of the local and metropolitan press and double as many doctors and many lawyers. Among the

SADDEST INCIDENTAL SIGHTS

of the hanging was the presence of Oliver M. Halsted, the murdered man's eldest son. An effort was made to try and get him to leave, but he insisted upon remaining to see the last scene of the last act. Shortly before eleven o'clock the Sheriff entered the cell of the condemned man and shook hands with him and the clergymen present. It was at first intended to have the execution at half-past twelve, but a consultation between Botts and the clergy resulted in its being changed to exactly an hour sooner. Tears fell from the eyes of Botts and the others in the cell. At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock the

SHERIFF DIVESTED HIMSELF

of his overcoat and entered the cell and prepared Botts for his fate. The black cap was placed on his head and his arms and legs pinioned with hempen cords and a piece of the same stuff about his neck. Botts was attired cleanly in the clothing he had worn during confinement. At exactly half-past eleven o'clock the Sheriff, Botts and Deputy Sheriff Davis issued from the cell, followed by the clergymen, and

MOVED SLOWLY TOWARDS THE GALLOWS,

forming a sight intensely solemn and awful. The two halted immediately under the gallows, facing the south. The murderer was stationed directly under the rope, and lowered a head above those around him. Sheriff Peckwell attached the noose. A dead silence prevailed in the hall, and all eyes were riveted on the criminal as he stood on the brink, as it were, of the awful chasm of death. At this moment the Sheriff said, in a low tone of voice, "George Botts, the hour has now arrived when the sentence of the law must be executed." He added, in a whisper, "Courage, George. You are going to a better world." Deputy Sheriff Davis then read the death warrant signed by Governor Randolph, the text of which has once appeared in the HERALD. This concluded, Rev. Mr. Siegfried stepped forward and said:—

"IN BEHALF OF GEORGE BOTTS,

I thank the warden of the jail for his kind treatment, also the prison chaplain, his other spiritual advisers and all those who have prayed for him. He tenders his forgiveness to his enemies, and, trusting to Jesus, treasures a cheerful hope for the salvation of his soul."

The prisoner uttered not an audible word, but was murmuring a prayer. Chaplain Weed, a gray-haired venerable man of God, held him by the left hand and uttered up a prayer. The Sheriff meanwhile slipped behind a screen to the right of the scaffold, and at exactly forty-five minutes past eleven sprang the trap which

JERKED BOTTS BEFORE HIS MAKER.

The wretched man, powerful in build as he was, was shot up so high as nearly to touch the under part of the top cross beam. He left with the usual dull thud. Then followed the appalling quiverings and twitchings and strangings for breath, which always follow the rebound. There was the usual nervous stretching of the extremities and shrugging of the shoulders, until at length the head settled. Watches varied. One medical gentleman kept the following tally of the pulsations—At 11:06, pulse 72; at 11:07, 70; at 11:08, 68; at 11:09, at 11:10, not at all, so pulsation; at 11:11, a faint flutter of the pulse was felt, at 11:12 he was cut down—just twelve minutes from the time of springing the trap. As soon as this was done the crowd began to disperse. Botts had [illegible] and [illegible] during the [illegible] before the execution with a [illegible] given him credit. A [illegible] following inscription—

[illegible]
GEORGE BOTTS,
AT AGE 42 YEARS.

The remains were removed [illegible] of the prisoners and [illegible] and [illegible] Botts took [illegible] within appointed [illegible] Within an hour afterward the remains were [illegible] a neat [illegible] and [illegible] Botts' mother [illegible] Botts' brother [illegible] Botts' mother [illegible] Botts' brother [illegible] Botts' mother [illegible] Botts' brother

WHO MURDERED PANORMO?

Four Men Arrested on Suspicion.

THE MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

The Necessity for Increased Police Vigilance.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM.

Particulars Elicited at the Coroner's Inquest.

THE MAN WITH THE LIGHT COAT

Public mind is still excited over the fearful tragedy enacted in the vicinity of Fort Green on Tuesday night last. The greatest anxiety prevails as to the benighted detention of the guilty parties. Four arrests of suspicious characters have been made but nothing tangible has been found against the prisoners.

A VERY HARD NEIGHBORHOOD.

In evidence of the fact that the Fourth precinct is sadly in need of police reinforcements may be cited the following incidents of outrage and robbery that have occurred within the limits of late. Since New Year's Day a Mr. Harvey was found bleeding from a cut on the head, taken to the hospital in an insensible condition and died there. The Coroner's jury were unable to ascertain the exact cause of death. A prominent physician, a Dr. Swaim, was knocked down by footpads and robbed of his watch. Solomon Wasserman, a professor of languages, residing at 385 Myrtle avenue, at ten o'clock on the evening of the 15th, was assaulted in the vicinity of Fort Green, knocked down and robbed of some meat which he was taking home from the market, besides his pocketbook containing $10. There were two villians in the attacking party, one of whom knelt upon the stomach of the prostrate professor, while the second rifled his pockets. As soon as their victim could gain his feet he raised a

HUE AND CRY.

and gave chase. No one assisted, and the robbers got off with their booty. There were no policemen on hand. Professor J. H. Nordoff, a music teacher (the third member of the musical fraternity victimized in this neighborhood), was assaulted by a gang of highwaymen on Fort Green place, on the night of the 16th inst. He was on his way home, to No. 176 Fort Green place, when he saw three suspicious looking members of the "young fellow fraternity" dogging his steps. Suddenly he heard from them "Hi, a mos' amazing fine job." One of the three then rushed up to him and twisted his arms behind his back, while the others proceeded to go "through him," cutting his pockets to the out. With the activity of a cat the nimble Nordoff managed to disengage his right arm and extract a handsome six shooter from his pocket and to use it off. The effect was admirable. The cowardly desperadoes "took water"—they made off in mortal terror, one of them, Mr. Nordoff believes, carries a bullet in his arm as a trophy of the night's exploit. There have been other cases of assault in the Fourth precinct which cannot be overlooked. Three more cases,

AN ORGANIZED GANG OF HIGHWAYMEN

in the vicinity of Fort Green it is useless longer for the police to attempt to conceal or deny. They must know the coolest makers in ideas, the embarrassment proceedings, who were wont to "smile" about the engine houses in the palmy days of the volunteer Fire Department. Why, then, should not longer hesitate about bringing the suspicious denizens of four precincts before the tribunal of justice that their guilt or innocence in connection with the damning record set forth may be settled now, at once and forever. It is useless longer to respect the fact that the cry of an indignant community has been raised against the inefficiency of the protection accorded to the guardians of the peace and morals. If the force at the disposal of the Commissioners is not sufficient at present to protect life and property—and it appears that it is not—why hesitate about increasing the force and overcome a more than discomfort. That is the question of the hour. So excited, indeed, is public sentiment over the occurrences of this character in Brooklyn that many citizens refrain from venturing out at night, even when business calls them to do so. This state of affairs cannot, must not longer exist. What are high taxes, so called, when considered in connection with the cost of common protection of life and property? These are queries propounded upon every side, and they are sound in every sense of their application and meaning, as affects the community of the City of Churches at the present exciting epoch.

A party of six officers, consisting of Sergeants Doran, Detective Carr, and Patrolmen Friel, Rickarte, Battersby and Shaughnessy set

OUT ON A MIDNIGHT RAID

from the Myrtle avenue station house, Fourth precinct, upon the gangs that infest their beat/walk on Thursday. They cruised in citizens' clothes about the resorts, so well known to them, of the fellows who would bear watching. Finally, a low shanty on Hudson avenue was entered, and from thence was taken James McLaughlin, who claims to be an iron moulder, and is twenty eight years of age, in Raymond street, near the rail, was found John Gilroy, a laborer, twenty-four years of age, John Kilmeal, twenty-two years of age, was the next sweet morsel promise that the police "gobbled."

These historic specimens of Brooklynites were taken to the station house. Mr. Wasserman identified James McLaughlin and John Gilroy as the ruffians who had assaulted and robbed him on Myrtle avenue, as set forth above. Mr. Nordoff was pretty positive that John Kilmeal was one of the gang as would be had in satisfaction of taking a shot in defence of his person and property on the night of the late fuss. They are three of as desperate a set of human looking brutes as one could expect to find peering through the bars of any prison cell in the world. McLaughlin, who is a fellow of low stature, with the face of a wild cat, has served ten years in the Sing Sing Prison on charge of burglary, and has always been known as "a hard case" among the police. Gilroy is of slight build, tiger-like aspect, dirty in dress, and decidedly vicious in expression. He has served a term in jail on charge of manslaughter, and, it is said, has had a hand in taking off two men. The officers on the beat speak of him as "the worst man in the city." Kilmeal is also a slender, active-looking man, has been often under lock and key, and is well known to the police as a scoundrel. These terrible fellows are well off being the iron grating, and the people of the precinct will take better from the fact that the scoundrels are boarded at the expense of the city. Whether they have any

CONNECTION WITH THE MURDER

or not, however, remains to be seen by future developments. Mr. Martyn, the druggist, stated that he was informed that a man wearing a light overcoat assisted in bringing Mr. Panormo into the store when wounded. He also alluded to a man who was seen coming up at the time he was examining the nature of the injuries of the deceased. The gentleman alluded to by Mr. Martyn, a Mr. Scanlon, residing at 20 North Oxford street, has come forward. Through the agency of the press and police a statement to the effect that he saw two men running under a tree supporting a third in front of Martyn's drug store. One of these men were a light overcoat, and the other a dark one. Mr. Scanlon was under the impression that the man in the light coat was Panormo, and that the two others were strangers. As Mr. Martyn stated one of these men went off in search of a policeman. After waiting a moment or two Mr. Scanlon proceeded to the spot, with the intention of assisting the wounded man to his home, when he perceived a man coming up Oxford street, staggering and reeling like a drunken man. The description given by the light coat man corresponds with that of the two men seen by Mr. Martyn. The latter gentleman has been subpœnaed to appear before the Coroner's jury this morning.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR.

Volume XXXVII..... No. 27

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA OR DANCE OF DEATH. Matinee at 1½.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FOR, OR, A LIFE'S DEVOTION.—DON CESAR DE BAZAN.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 271 and 273 Bowery, between 3rd and 4th ave.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

CENTRAL THEATRE, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets. BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.—EUROPEAN HIPPODRAMATICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2½.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—EUROPEAN HIPPODRAMATICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THE MIKADO. Matinee at 2.

JANAUSCHEK'S THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—MARIE STUART. Matinee at 2.

LINCOLN THEATRE, Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets. BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—THE TWO ORPHANS. Matinee at 2.

PAVILION, No. 638 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA. Matinee at 2½.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MONADIC.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—WHITE CROOK. Matinee at 2½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Matinee.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GILPIN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—Performances afternoon and evening. DON CESAR.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, January 27, 1872.

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WE ARE GLAD TO REPORT that the smallpox, from the first day of this week, has been daily decreasing, not rapidly, but with a steady diminution in the number of new cases, indicating that the disease, as an epidemic, is passing away.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.—The venerable Caleb Cushing (of counsel for the United States before the Geneva Conference on those Alabama claims), sails for Europe to-day. We wish him a prosperous trip out, good results from his labors at Geneva, and a safe return home.

PARIS WILL MOURN over the act of French capitulation to the Prussians with closed doors to-morrow, the anniversary of that solemn event. The feeling of sorrow is natural enough, but civic grief, when pursued and expressed behind barred doors, is unwholesome for the body corporate. Better for Paris to show a cheerful front, and, like Capua, "bide its time."

THE MORMON POLITICAL CRISIS is rapidly approaching. According to our despatches from Salt Lake, published to-day, Governor Brown's veto of the measure, passed by both branches of the Legislature, providing for a delegation to draw up a State constitution, is hourly expected, and as soon as it has been received the Council will organize a convention and begin upon the work of choosing delegates, notwithstanding the protest from the Executive.

The Savings Bank Question and the English System of Postal Savings Banks.

There can be no fitter time to thoroughly ventilate the savings bank question, and to prepare the way for establishing some sound, generous, and perfectly safe system for depositing the savings of the industrious classes, than the present. The collapse of some of our savings banks and the doubtful condition of others show that the poor depositors run the risk of losing their hard earnings in these institutions. Looking, too, at the extraordinary increase of savings banks, with no other capital, for the most part, than that furnished by the depositors, at the lavish expenditure of most of them, and at the army of bank presidents, directors, employés and agents that live, flourish and get rich upon the money furnished by those who make deposits, there is reason to fear that many of them would not stand the pressure of a financial crisis. In a matter of such vast importance as giving the utmost security to the savings of the working classes the law cannot be too explicit and stringent. But it is hardly possible to frame laws to prevent the misappropriation or mismanagement of such trust funds in the hands of private companies or individuals. It is in the nature of men to speculate and to study their own interests, and bank officials are too apt to run risks with the sacred trust committed to their care. To avoid the dangers of the present savings banks a government system of postal savings banks similar to that established so successfully in England should be established.

The introduction of the Postal Savings Banks into England has been attended by a marked increase in the economical habits of the people. When it was first proposed in Parliament to encourage the poorer classes to become more provident by providing for their use places of deposit of absolute security, the idea that good would result was ridiculed by a large class of politicians. There were, however, a sufficient number of representatives who thought the scheme a good one and worthy of trial; and so a law was passed which turned every Post Office in the kingdom into a bank of deposit for the benefit of the working classes. Profiting by the experience of the most successful of the private savings banks, the hours of business were extended till eight o'clock P. M., in order to afford every facility to those employed during the day to place their spare money in a place of security. No high rate of interest was offered to induce deposit; in fact the rate was rather nominal than real, not exceeding at any time two and a half per cent. But on the other hand the advantage of absolute security was offered to the poor which they could no where else obtain, and which, in their estimation, was above all others. This had been the great want of the country; there had been at no time a want of places of deposit where fair interest could be secured even on small sums, but as the poor felt they had no guarantee that these banks would not waste their hard-earned money there was a want of confidence which deterred the thrifty and cautious from imperilling their savings.

Owing to this feeling of suspicion the private savings banks were almost solely patronized by the least wealthy of the middle classes, or those who had no absolute need of such institutions. The vast body of the people derived little or no benefit from them, and even if the working classes had had sufficient confidence to use them *they were too widely separated to meet the requirement of a national savings institution*, and the cost of extending this system so as to place the benefits equally within reach of all would have swallowed up all the profits which could be realized in many years. In fact, it would not have paid at any time to have maintained branches at reasonable distances in the rural districts under the old private organizations, nor would the results have justified the expense, whatever benefits might have been conferred in the great centres of population. These difficulties were estimated at their proper value by the originators of the Postal Savings Bank scheme, and they proposed that the existing organization of the Post Office should be utilized for the purpose of the savings banks. Postmasters were turned into bank clerks and every Post Office in the country became a bank of deposit which was within easy reach of every man in the community.

This arrangement had another advantage—it allowed the deposits to be made with an amount of privacy that had never before been secured, and people were enabled to transact their monetary business without attracting the attention of the busybodies of their neighborhood. This, in itself, was a considerable advance on the old system; but the chief cause which led to the rapid advance of the Postal Savings Banks, in the good opinion of the people, was the knowledge that no speculator could waste their money, and that every shilling they put in the bank would always be at their call, subject to the rules laid down for the management of the institution. The result has astonished even those who were most sanguine of the success of the project. Men who never thought of saving a shilling under the old system have become depositors; but perhaps the most happy influence is to be noticed in the spirit of economy which the institution has begotten among the rising generation. It has become fashionable with the apprentice class to have money in the bank, and the contagion of example has spread among the men and women employed in large establishments, so that it is now very rare to meet unencumbered men of the working class who have not something laid aside. Thus, in a few years, the institution has more than fulfilled the expectations entertained by its originators, and were education and intelligence more widespread among the English millions there can be no doubt that still more important results could be attained.

The system of organization has the great merit of being remarkable for simplicity. Every postmaster acts as manager of a branch bank, and reports daily to the central bureau in London, to which all moneys are transmitted. When depositors desire to withdraw their funds, or any portion of them, they give notice at the local office, and after a delay of some days the required money is placed to their credit in the local office, and is paid to them on application. In order to prevent fraud all applications to draw funds must bear the signature of the original depositor. The precautions against embezzlement are also very effective, both because, when sending his account, receives a book book, in which all sums that he pays in are entered, and each entry is signed by the postmaster and stamped with the office seal, as a guarantee of authenticity. In addition to this receipt the central bureau sends to the depositor a notification that the amount of his deposit has been paid in by the postmaster to his credit. If this notification fails to reach him he at once makes inquiries, and if there has been any dishonesty on the part of the postmaster it can be immediately discovered. By this arrangement the eyes of the whole body of depositors are turned on the postmaster, so that any extensive embezzlement on his part is rendered almost impossible.

The encouragement which this system gives to men of small means to cultivate habits of economy, by assuring them against loss, cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on the mind of the working classes. It makes them realize the possibility of improving their condition by sobriety and industry, and gradually wins them from the thoughtless extravagance which characterizes the industrial proletariat in all countries. By inducing a more intimate acquaintance with general business the sum of popular intelligence is increased and the foundation laid for still further advances in the road of popular improvement. Nor can the effect on the material interests of the country fail to be most advantageous, as large sums of money, hitherto spent in idle or criminal dissipation, will be turned into productive industries, and by this means the general as well as the individual interests will be advanced. The advantages to be derived from a system of savings banks which, offering absolute security to the working classes, brings the place of deposit within easy reach of every individual in the nation, have been placed beyond question or cavil by the success of the experiment in England. There can be no longer any doubt of their utility or effectiveness in developing among the poorer classes an unwonted and healthy economy. And as the well-being of the nation depends upon that of the individuals who compose it other nations will no doubt soon follow in the track of England, by establishing some system which may be in keeping with their peculiar institutions, but having the common aim of encouraging industry and thrift among the masses by guaranteeing absolute security to the savings of the poor.

The Japanese Banquet in San Francisco—Plain Talk to Penny Politicians.

At the banquet given to the Japanese Embassy in San Francisco the other evening Governor Booth, republican, presided, and ex-Governor Haight, democrat, made a welcoming speech. But the cream of the proceedings was the speech of the Rev. Horatio Stebbins, who "spoke right out in meeting" against that California demagoguism which both parties have played there against the "heathen Chinee." Said the Rev. Mr. Stebbins:—"While we are here to-night wooing the commerce of the Old Empire, your Governor (pointing to Governor Booth), as the head of one political party, and ex-Governor Haight, as the representative of the other, are committed to a policy to exclude those people from our shores. The position is absurd and ridiculous. As a policy it is nonsense; as a principle it is nowhere. Beware when you put that penny in your purse, lest the eagle on the reverse side of your gold coin sticks his talons through and scratches the face of Liberty." Well said, Parson Stebbins.

We are next told that this plain talk raised the wildest excitement in the meeting, and round after round of applause; that Governor Booth got out of the scrape as well as he could, and that ex-Governor Haight judiciously kept quiet. But the main point is that this Japanese Embassy has developed a great change in public opinion in California on the subject of Asiatic immigration, including the Chinese with the Japanese; and that the Californians are beginning to understand that the mighty commerce of those industrious nations is an object to be cultivated, even to the extent of tolerating in a civil way the immigrants from Japan and China. Those were capital shots of Parson Stebbins at the demagogusm of the leading California party politicians: and it is to be hoped from this henceforward that they will cease to grovel in the dust at the feet of those senseless ruffians whose greatest feats of heroism are cowardly persecutions of the defenceless Chinese. Commerce is king, and these brutal prejudices of race and color in our party politics must give way to the king. These stupid persecutions, even of the poor Chinese in California, must be stopped, says Parson Stebbins; and we second the honest parson. The trade which the Pacific Railroad has opened between China and Japan and our Pacific coast is opening the eyes of the Californians; but the trade is but a bagatelle compared with that which in a few years, with any encouragement, will pour from Eastern Asia into San Francisco.

FRENCH AGENCIES AND THE INTERESTS WHICH MOVE FRANCE.—France is moving or being moved, either towards another change in the form of her government or for a solemn ratification of the democracy of the republic. Napoleon's agents are actively employed in circulating pamphlets in the army advocating an imperialist restoration. Communism is about to be naturalized on the soil on a new basis of federation. The new Education bill of the Thiers government has been condemned by the formal protest of fifty-one bishops, with we suppose, twelve dioceses to hear from. With Bonapartism on one side and Communism as the horrible foil, or "horrible example," on the other, and the Count de Paris intermediary on one side (holding down a conservative majority) and French republicanism on the other, it is hard to see how Thiers can long maintain his position.

THE RESCUE OF A STEAMSHIP on her way from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo is announced by our cable despatch from Lisbon. What renders the disaster most appalling is the great number of lives lost, eighty-seven of the passengers having either been burned or drowned. A fire at sea, past control, with hissing, scorching death within and a watery grave without, is the culmination of horrors, and the anguish of those poor victims must have been such as beggar description.

Congress Yesterday—The Adjournment Resolution—The Appropriation and Appropriation Bills.

It appears to be the settled determination of a large majority of Senators—thirty-six to twelve—that the final adjournment shall take place this session much earlier than it ever did before. The long session usually runs into July or August, and even then much of the important business before Congress has to go over without action. The Senate has now fixed the day of adjournment for the 20th of May. It is difficult to assign any motive for this unusual haste in shutting up the Congressional shop other than a desire to evade the great questions of civil service reform, reduction of tariff and internal revenue, universal amnesty, the restoration of our shipping and the revival of our commerce. It may be said, of course, that the four months between now and the end of May is sufficient time within which to dispose of these and all other necessary measures of legislation. That is true enough, provided the Senate would cure itself of its inveterate propensity to talk, and go to work like a body of practical, common sense men. But it is too much to expect such a reform in that branch of the civil service, and therefore the action of the Senate yesterday, in fixing such an early day for adjournment, may fairly be regarded as the announcement of the determination of the Senate to do nothing in the directions we have indicated. It is pretty apparent that this early adjournment is an administration measure; but it will not meet with such an easy success in the House, where the free traders and revenue reformers will make a bitter fight against it.

We do not know a less fruitful theme of discussion than the bill to fix the number of Representatives and to apportion them among the several States according to their population; and yet the Senate has already spent two days over that dry subject. The question is, shall the number be two hundred and eight-three, as fixed in the bill passed by the House itself, or shall it be two hundred and forty-three, as proposed in the amendment reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee? There is not a constitutional point in it, not a question of politics, or of negroes, or of Ku Klux—simply one of a choice between two given numbers; and it might well be supposed that in any other assembly the vote would be taken and the matter decided in the space of an hour or two. But not so in the Senate. The tide of talk still rolls on, and no one can venture to say when it will cease.

The House set a good example yesterday in the way of prompt transaction of business. Two important appropriation bills—the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary bill and the Pension bill—were considered and passed, under the able management of Mr. Garfield, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in addition to a large batch of private bills, and all in a session of only three hours. The simple reason for this promptitude is that the House, by its business-like rules, gives no encouragement to mere idle talk and twaddle. What is said is always direct and to the purpose. When it is desired to afford members a vent for the pent-up wisdom and eloquence of their souls the House sets apart a day for that purpose, when no business of any kind is transacted, and when the gushing orators in question, who are generally new or uninfluential members, and who only want to let their constituents know that they are actually in Congress, have the arena all to themselves. To-day one of those sportive occasions is presented, and we hope the Congressional fledglings will make the most of it.

During the consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill yesterday, and as pertinent to a proposition to restrict the volume of public printing, Mr. Garfield illustrated the immensity of the operations of the government printing office by the statement that the quantity printed last year would constitute a library of one hundred and twenty thousand volumes of five hundred pages each.

The payment of the famous Chorpenning claim, which was so thoroughly vented last Congress, to the disrepute of the Post Office Department, was guarded against by a proviso to the item to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, directing that no part of the amount should be used for that purpose. Mr. Dawes has the credit for this Chorpenning checkmate.

SNOW STORMS, NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST.—On Thursday last they had the severest snow storm at Buffalo and along the lower great lakes and the St. Lawrence that they have had up there for several years. On the same day they had the coldest weather of the season at New Orleans. Icicles from the rain gathered on the trees and telegraph wires. On the same day they had snow in Savannah, Ga., for the first time in thirteen years. On the same day, at Selma, Ala., the weather was intensely cold, and they had their heaviest snow of the last ten years. On the same day, from Omaha, we had the intelligence that, from Cheyenne westward, the Pacific Railroad at numerous points is badly blockaded by snow, and that the cold, at some points thirty-six degrees below zero, was along the whole line intense. On the same day, in the latitude of this city, and for hundreds of miles north and south of this line, from the Atlantic westward to the great Plains, the skies were bright and the air was sharp and fresh, like that of a dry, dusty, blustering day in March. Yesterday, however, the Signal Service Bureau gave warning that this fair weather for us had nearly run out; and so, we suspect, it will be our turn next for snow, sleet or rain, and, perhaps, for all three. After two or three weeks in January of continuous sunshine we may reasonably expect a great change.

THE POLICY POLICY—which is the policy of turning over the democratic party to the anti-Grant republicans—does not go down even in Missouri, where it was started. For instance, the St. Louis *Republican*, a leading democratic paper, says:—"Victories are never won in that way and never should be," and that "such follies deserve defeat and disgrace." In short, we are afraid that General Blair and his fellows will have to give up the possum policy, for the old birds are not to be caught with such chaff.

SO MUCH ANY HOW.—The thirty per cent dividend secured by the creditors of the Ocean National Bank, and the receiver thinks they are good for the rest. This is much better than was generally expected.

American Coup Against the Spanish Cortes—Legislative and Citizen Indignation—Symptoms of Revolution in Madrid.

A HERALD special telegram, dated in Madrid yesterday and published in our columns this morning, supplies news of a most serious character from Spain. The capital of that country appeared to be on the verge of revolution in consequence of the royal coup, which was accomplished against the independence of the Cortes by the sudden promulgation of the decree of dissolution of the Parliament. King Amadeus placed himself at direct issue with a very large number of a great majority, it would appear, of the legislators by this exercise of the prerogative of the Throne. Even more, it looks as if the Crown has been brought into contempt before the people. A scene of tumult prevailed in the Senate just previous to the reception of the King's missive. Speeches, violent in tone and emphatic in denunciation of any act which would cause a cessation of the functions and privileges of the Parliament, were freely delivered. Señor Arbuzuga asserted that "King Amadeus had betrayed the country, and that nothing was left for the safety of the people but barricades in the streets." The citizen tone which prevailed ordered sympathized with the representative declaration. Public sentiment was in unison with the opinion of the Cortes, so that when the throne Message declared the Assembly dissolved indignation took the place of surprise, and the feeling of opposition became universal. It was evidenced inside the hall and in the streets. The King relied on his authority—bad faith in the solemn election by which the Divine Right was accorded to him by the Spaniards. He refused to accept the Cabinet resignation tendered by Sagasta, but resolved to dispense with the Parliament. The military were placed under arms and kept ready to meet any emergency which may arise. An opportunity for the testing of their fidelity appeared to be near at hand, for the HERALD special telegram correspondence concludes with the statement that intense excitement prevailed in the Spanish capital yesterday evening, and that the "breaking out of actual trouble was feared." This foreshadows the probability of the occurrence of positive conflict between the people of Madrid, supported by the Cortes, and the constituted authorities of Spain.

King Amadeus is thus placed in a very unfortunate position. His subjects are almost equally unhappy in their political demoralization. The King enjoys nerve and personal "pluck," without a doubt. If he lacked these qualities he would not sit on the throne of Spain to-day. He is a true son of the House of Savoy, and evidently inherits a considerable amount of the courage of his ancestor of the Hardhead as well as of the caution of him of the Hundred Eyes. But what does it avail him? His more prudent course would be to abdicate, to untwine the "garland of olive" from his brow, to bid farewell to the Spaniards and to seek the consolations of Rome. "Poor Spain" has not recovered from the effects of the bruises which she received when her soil was made the battle field of the mighty armies of France and Great Britain. The glories of Talavera, of Barossa and of Albuera brought nothing of substantial benefit to her people. They have inherited only themes for political discussion and nursed political rivalries. This has been done to such an extent in the strife for party power that the chicanery of mere party politics has been reduced to a science which is almost common to Spaniards, which dulls their sense of patriotism and blinds them against the light which should illumine their citizen path towards national regeneration. Should King Amadeus be able to tide over this present difficulty his government will go on, no doubt, during the period of the very lengthened vacation of Parliament under his favorite plan of executive centralization of authority. Then we shall have news of the occurrence of another "crisis" in Madrid, and again of another, and another, and so on to the extreme point, at which the Spanish people must either undertake to rule themselves as democrats or fall under the sway of a foreign Power which will be strong enough to extinguish every spark of European conflagration which may be still smouldering on the Iberian peninsula.

THE WRETCHED GEORGE BOTTS yesterday suffered the extreme penalty of the law, and the unfortunate "Pet" Halsted was avenged, so far as hanging can satisfy the vengeance of society on those who take human life. This is New Jersey's idea of dealing with vulgar murderers. The cause of the sad business was a double intrigue with a bad woman. One paramour shot and killed the other, the murderer was hanged yesterday. In the Tombs a number of convicted assassins are patiently waiting for society to get tired of detaining them and let them out once more. Oh, for some Jersey justice!

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS OF THE PARIS HOSTAGES as reported in the letter of the HERALD'S correspondent from Paris, and which is published on another page of this morning's issue, is most interesting and contains many facts relative to the fearful reign of terror which prevailed in the capital of France in the dying days of the Commune.

THE PANORMO MURDER.—The more light that is thrown upon this terrible deed of blood the more apparent it is that the Brooklyn police are an incompetent and useless force. Their incompetency has been fully demonstrated in the case of Mr. Panormo. The only facts of value yet presented concerning the murder have been furnished by the reporters of the press.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A NEW DEPARTURE—That recommended by B. H. Hill to the people of Georgia, to wit:—"Root out the spirit of intolerance, recognize and obey the constitution as amended, and go to work and get control of your own affairs."

WOMAN AND WOMAN—In numbers and variety, the cases of bigamy, trigamy and polygamy or Brighamy reported east and west so much for the agitation of woman's rights from Victoria Woodhull and Tennessee Claflin down to Mrs. Cunningham.

The Roman and Tammany Rings.

The classical speculator who assists at the scenic splendor and ornate oratory of the Roman play which is now rampant upon the boards of the Booth Theatre can easily draw a parallel between a Roman and the Tammany Ring. As in these latter days, so in those immediately preceding the Christian era, there was a political triumvirate parcelling out power and riches. There was a Roman forum and there was a New York Court House. In the former Cæsar was an original Tweed. In Gaul Cæsar conquered and vaunted himself, as Tweed used to in the Knickerbocker country round about Albany. If Cæsar wrote commentaries, did not Tweed pen charters? If Cæsar conquered Brennus, did not Tweed come it over Brennan? Then in the Roman triumvirate there was a Connolly. This was Crassus, who made Syria his fiscal hunting grounds, and thence collected the spoils whose possession made him forfeit popular confidence. Finally Crassus was killed by a Parthian arrow, as was Connolly by one from the bow of Judge Learned. Of the Roman triumvirate Pompey was the solid brains. He, however, met his fate on the grassy slopes of Pharsalia, as Pompey Sweeny encountered his amid the evergreen glades of Central Park, when, upon last election day, Cæsar Tweed triumphed at the polls; but Pompey Sweeny fell by his own suicidal act of resignation. Of the Roman King Marc Antony was the Fisk. His Erie was Egypt. His Mansfield was Cleopatra. And if the Egyptian correspondence did not live in history it was probably for want of reporters and the plan sailing in the sea of letters that no craft of hieroglyphics ever managed.

At last the breaking up of the Roman Ring left Cæsar Tweed dictator of the Latin Sachems, despite all their struggles for independence. But Roman reformers soon afterward began to agitate. Cæsar Tweed had risen to power upon the ruins of Marius Mozart and Sylla Sickles, yet only to encounter the distrust of Cato Cooper and Cicero O'Conor. The power of Cæsar as dictator was broken when Brutus O'Brien and Cassius Tilden struck hands and agreed to destroy it. Brutus gave Cæsar, on the day of the Imperial, the last blow, as O'Brien gave it to Tweed, not in the ides of March, but in the Kalends of last November. Well might both Cæsars pathetically exclaim, under the respective circumstances, "*Et tu Brute!*" The dagger of Cassius Tilden, however, deprived Tweed not only of power, but of wealth. The indignant Sammy performed a Cæsarian operation which smote Tammany hip and thigh, even as the daggers of the Roman conspirators extirpated the old despotism. Cæsar fell in the Senate chamber, as it is said Tweed's destiny is to be at Albany, when Casca Hardenburgh shall unleash envious rent. All that remains in discussing the parallel, or in remembering how truly history repeats itself, is to ask if it be reserved for Cassius Tilden to fall by his own sword, in consequence of disagreements among the reform generals, or if Cato Cooper is to be exiled by his own Citizens' Committee of Roman firmness, or if Cicero O'Conor is to be made a victim of by any Fulvia among the committee of old women aged "Seventy," or thereabouts? Yes, there are one or two more important queries which the theatric spectator of to-day, as witnessing the Shakspearian play of "Julius Cæsar," may put himself. Will Augustus Schell come in at the general death to enthrone himself in Tammany war paint over the débris of the past as Grand Sachem, just as Augustus Cæsar constituted himself Emperor in imperial purple? And will the poet Bryant resume his old *rôle* of Virgil to the democratic Mæcenas of the day?

The Murray-Coulter Suit.

As was generally anticipated, the protracted litigation for the possession of the office of Justice in the Yorkville Police Court resulted in a disagreement of the jury. No twelve men could possibly decide between two such great authorities in law. The action was to decide whether Coulter, an immaculate magistrate, or Murray, a terrible warning to evil-doers and a light to the bar, should dispense justice and pocket fees in the disputed district. It has been frequently stated that a great deal of public interest was attracted to the case; but it was not so. This is not the time for popular excitement to be manifested in such a case. The public is indifferent between such contestants, and is disgusted with the administration of the law in the lower Courts. It does not signify the value of Sir Robert Peel's historic "row of pins" which "popular candidate" for a magistrate's position and emoluments succeeds in obtaining the suffrage of his friends. The result is the same to the general public. It is not a matter of surprise that the jury in this case have disagreed. If any party to the legal tilt is deserving of sympathy it is the jury who had to listen to the miles of evidence presented. The result of the suit will probably put an estoppel on any further prosecution of the Stemmler-Maguire controversy. As to the civil justiceship, our reform Legislature cannot do better than take this case of disputed right to administer justice according to Cocker, as a text for a useful law on the subject of Civil and Police Justiceships.

MRS. MANSFIELD MOBBED.—Some indiscreet persons yesterday hooted and jostled Mrs. Mansfield at a railroad depot in Boston. This is in bad taste. A woman is entitled to consideration from the male kind all over the world. At the same time women placed in the peculiar position of Mrs. Mansfield should keep themselves screened as much as possible from public observation.

PASSAGE OF THE CLAIMS BILL.—The Board of Audit bill, on the fate of which so much interest centred, finally passed the Legislature yesterday, and now awaits the Governor's signature to become a law. Creditors of the city and county, be of good cheer, the day of Jubilee is at hand.

THE REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE LEGISLATURE are all humbug, according to Mr. Greeley, while Terwilliger (a friend of Thomas Murphy) runs Clerk of the Senate. To have got the reform young men put in a friend of Mr. Greeley's as Clerk of the Senate, Terwilliger could be very important.

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SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

The Legislative Session Dissolved Amid Tumult and Uproar.

VIOLENT SCENE IN THE SENATE.

King Amadeus Charged with Betrayal of the Country.

Parliamentary Insult to the Prerogative of the Crown.

Barricades Recommended as Barriers of Safety for the People.

The Military Under Arms and Intense Excitement in the Metropolis.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Spanish capital:—

MADRID, Jan. 26, 1872.

An extraordinary scene occurred during the session of the Spanish Senate to-day, just previous to the declaration of the dissolution of the legislative chamber.

Violent speeches were delivered by very many members.

ROYAL TREASON AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

Señor Arbazura declared that "King Amadeus had betrayed the country, and that nothing was left for the safety of the people but barricades in the streets."

ESCRIPTION OF THE DECREE OF DISSOLUTION.

Stormy tumult followed the reading of the royal decree of dissolution of the Cortes.

The House seemed to be taken by surprise, and the members were unable to conceal their indignation.

Passionate speeches were made, which were answered with derisive cries by the few supporters of the Ministry.

When Señor Arbazuga exclaimed, "The time has come for barricades," the greatest uproar and confusion followed, amid which the sitting of the Legislature was declared at an end.

POPULAR PRESSURE.

Great crowds of people assembled outside the Parliament House building during the progress of the debate.

WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND.

The people generally sympathize with the Deputies in the Cortes and demand the retirement of the present government.

The King is urged to accept the resignation of the Ministers and immediately form a new Cabinet.

THE CROWN AND ITS COUNCILLORS.

It appears that King Amadeus finally refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, tendered by Señor Sagasta, and the decree dissolving the Cortes was issued in consequence.

MILITARY UNDER ARMS.

The military has been placed under arms and held ready to be called out.

FEAR OF FRESH TROUBLES.

The popular excitement which prevails in the city is intense, and the breaking out of actual troubles feared by the governing classes.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Party Tactics and the Marshalling of the Forces—Earl Granville's Caution Against Communism—No Interference with Continental Courts—Fatal Accident in the Water of a Colliery.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1872.

Messrs. Gladstone and Disraeli have sent circulars to their supporters in Parliament begging them to be present at the opening of the Legislature on the 6th of February, as "important business and the election of a Speaker will demand their attention."

CABINET REFUSE TO COMMUNISM.

Earl Granville refused to see a deputation of Republicans who wished to urge the British government to use its influence to procure the substitution of civil for military courts in the trial of the Paris Communists.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Five persons were accidentally drowned in the water of the Blackwood Colliery yesterday.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Two thousand eight hundred and forty six bales of American cotton were sold at Liverpool to-day.

Legislative Opinion of Danger of Wars in Europe and wife America—The Alabama Claims and Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, Jan. [illegible]

Mr. GLYN, member of [illegible] addressed his constituents [illegible] public affairs. He expressed [illegible] Europe was pregnant [illegible] may lead to war."

He also discussed [illegible] question, and in the [illegible] "if the claim of the [illegible] tween England [illegible] necessary." He [illegible] lish government might be [illegible] dissension at home, and [illegible] which have been conferred [illegible] the Treaty of Washington.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Outdoor Pedestrianism and No Talk of Peace.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1872.

A despatch from Sandringham [illegible] Prince of Wales was out pedestrianizing [illegible] with the exception [illegible]

FRANCE.

Preparation for Civic Mourning on the Anniversary of Capitulation—Bonapartist Agencies in the Army—The Contract with Commissioner—Hierarchical Protest on the Question of Education—Sentence of an Ex-Gonsular Functionary.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 26, 1872.

All places of business will be closed on the 28th inst., the anniversary of the capitulation of Paris.

BONAPARTISM.

The Bonapartist agents are very active in the Army. They are distributing pamphlets urging the restoration of the empire as "the ending of all the woes of France."

Copies have been found in the barracks and seized by the police.

COMMUNISM.

A new national federation, on a Communist basis, is organizing in Paris.

EDUCATIONALISM.

A protest against the pending Education bill, signed by fifty-one bishops, has been sent to the Assembly.

THE EX-CONSUL GENERAL FROM NEW YORK.

The Court of Appeals has sentenced Victor Place, late French Consul General at New York, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs.

The Protective Tariff Rates—Parliamentary Hostility to the British Free Trade Treaty—The Payment to Germany.

PARIS, Jan. 26—Evening.

The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 395 against 290, adopted the first clause of the Merchant Navy bill, establishing an additional tax of seventy-five centimes per 100 kilogrammes upon goods imported in foreign bottoms from ports in Europe and upon the Mediterranean; of one franc fifty centimes per 100 kilogrammes from ports beyond the Mediterranean and this side of Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope; and of two francs per 100 kilogrammes from ports beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Committee of the Assembly, having charge of the initiation of measures, has elected as its reporter M. Detkal, an avowed enemy of the English commercial treaty.

THE GERMAN INDEMNITY FUND.

Some sixty Deputies to the Assembly from the Eastern departments have bestowed their patronage upon the national subscription for the payment of the German indemnity. The contributions for this patriotic object are expanding rapidly.

Among the many subscriptions reported is one of 150,000 francs from the City of Nancy.

THE ROYAL VISIT FROM BRAZIL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil leave Paris on the 30th of January.

GERMANY.

Domestic Joy in the Imperial Household.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, 1872.

The Princess Victoria, wife of the Prince Imperial of Germany, is *enceinte*.

BRAZIL AND BRITAIN.

Imperial Brazilian Plan of Colonization by Emigrants from England.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1872.

It is announced from Bristol that the Brazilian government has forwarded a request to the Messrs. Kitts, emigration agents at that port, asking them to send an agent to Rio Janeiro authorized to close a contract for the colonization of Southern Brazil, where the emigrants are to be permitted to select their own lands.

It is proposed to send forward 10,000 emigrants annually from Bristol.

SLAVES FREED IN BRAZIL.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 26, 1872.

By the mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, just arrived, there comes the announcement that the Empress Dowager of Brazil has freed all her personal slaves.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

[illegible] year.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26, 1872.

The Grand Duke Alexis attended the ball of the Home Circle Club at the Southern Hotel to-night. The Ducal train will go from here to Louisville via the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad to Indianapolis; thence by the Jeffersonville Railroad, arriving at Louisville at two P. M. on Sunday.

ANOTHER MUTINOUS CREW.

A Gang of Drunken Sailors Bent On Annihilation.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26, 1872.

A mutiny occurred on board the brig Cascatelle, Captain Simmons, in the harbor this afternoon. The crew were drunk and had just been put on board. They went into the forecastle and with drawn knives threatened the lives of any who should approach. While there they got into a fight among themselves, and two of them were horribly cut and gashed. The whole crew were afterwards taken to the station house, where the wounds of the injured were dressed.

THE WARREN HALLETT MUTINY.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26, 1872.

A. B. Kingman, mate of the bark Warren Hallet, who is charged with shooting George Little, was examined to-day and held for trial in $5,000 bail. The examination of the sailors implicated in the mutiny which led to the affray was postponed till Thursday next.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Archbishop Spalding is again seriously ill at Baltimore. Apprehensions are felt by his physicians as to his ultimate recovery.

Judge Lowell, of the United States District Court, Boston, has rendered his decision in the case of the Independent Insurance Company, declaring it bankrupt.

The Supreme Court has refused the application for supersedeas in the case of Alderman Wade, of Chicago, recently convicted and sentenced for bribery.

Charles Wright, at Doylestown, Pa., was sentenced yesterday to one and a half years' imprisonment for the murder of Mr. Dennis, at Nockamixon, in July.

In the Cincinnati Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution to prohibit the sale of Police Gazettes was defeated by the casting vote of the presiding officer. Ten days' notice was ordered to be given.

The Bankrupt case of [illegible] in San Francisco for the appointment of Robert Evans as [illegible] Bankrupt Act was argued [illegible] Evans with Brockway as [illegible] for the opposite.

Rose Lefevre, a married [illegible] drowned herself in the bay at San Francisco [illegible] night. Albert Laumann, a young [illegible] and brought [illegible] the body [illegible] The [illegible] came to [illegible] against [illegible] husband.

[illegible] against the Baltimore [illegible] for damages, which was [illegible] three weeks, terminated [illegible] yesterday in favor [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] Kansas, [illegible] Democrats have [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Democrats

PRISON REFORM.

"A Wall of Influence Stronger Than a Wall of Granite."

MEETING AT STEINWAY HALL.

The Present Criminal Code Defective.

Interesting Address by Dr. Wines, United States Commissioner on Prison Reform—The Discipline and Proper Treatment of Criminals Explained—The National Prison Association and Its Successful Efforts—Speeches by Ex-Governor Seymour, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Wayland, &c.—The Resolutions Adopted.

A meeting was held last evening at Steinway Hall to promote the cause of the International Prison Congress which is to assemble in London next July. The main object of the gathering, however, was to hear from Dr. Wines, Commissioner of the United States to organize an International Penitentiary Congress, a statement of the progress and results of his mission. The meeting was likewise in a measure responsive to a similar one held in London last November, and endorsed the action of the European and South American governments in relation to the Congress, and intended to give expression to the voice and sentiment of America on this subject, and to take the necessary measures, so far as the United States is concerned, for the meeting of the Congress. There was a pretty large attendance, though it was hardly so numerous as was generally expected, while the absence of several of the distinguished speakers announced to take part in the proceedings caused some disappointment. But there was nevertheless manifested the deepest interest in the great cause of prison reform. At eight o'clock the platform was occupied by several distinguished gentlemen. On entering ex-Governor Seymour was greeted with an enthusiastic welcome.

DR. PRIME called the meeting to order. He said:—The occasion appeals to our interests as citizens, to our judgment as philanthropists, to hearts as followers of Him who said, "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." With us to-night are distinguished statesmen and churchmen—the law and the Gospel blending to this divine mission—and their presence gives moral grandeur to the hour. Forty years ago the King of the French sent two of his most eminent men—Beaumont, his Attorney General, and De Tocqueville—to study our prison system. They came to Sing Sing, where I was then a teacher. We had a Sunday school in the State Prison, which these French commissioners requested the privilege of attending. De Tocqueville stood by my side holding the Bible in his hand while a felon convict recited *verbatim* two entire and beautiful chapters from the Gospel of St. John. Turning to me, the great historian and statesman said, "Has not this instruction much to do with the government of the prison?" That was their first visit, their first lesson, and the moral of it went with them. They recorded the impression in their report to the French government, In my school—not in the prison, but in the Academy—was a boy, then learning his alphabet, and his name was John. He subsequently became the Chief Magistrate of this city, and is now the justly honored Governor of the State of New York. In his necessary absence we have with us one who, by common consent, is in the front rank of the statesmen of our country as a philanthropist and social philosopher, and I propose that Mr. Horatio Seymour be requested to preside. (Cheers.)

HORATIO SEYMOUR'S ADDRESS.

MR. HORATIO SEYMOUR, on coming forward, was received with enthusiastic applause. He said that we had lately had in our community crimes of violence, fraud and corruption, which at this time startle the American public. They excite general indignation and alarm, and the offenders are pointed at as men to be scorned and detested. But this does not touch nor cure the underlying causes of these evils. These men had no such genius in crime that they could, of themselves, work out all their baleful deeds if there had not been a state of morals and a degraded public opinion which gave a hotbed growth to their powers to work mischief. They did not make corruption. Corruption made them. They lived and moved unknown and unnoticed until they were made pestilential by favoring circumstances. Just as the lurking diseases are made wide-sweeping plagues when a foul atmosphere developes their deadly poisons. We cannot deal with this subject of the suppression of crime in a large and truthful way without arraigning the public. In no other civilized country, and, let me add for the honor of our country, at no other period of its history, would such men be tolerated for a single day. Just now there is enough of indignation against criminals; too much, indeed, if it so fills the minds of our people that they forget to look for the causes of those evils, if they neglect the duty of finding out how much of the guilt can be traced back to themselves. Unless we confront the disorders of the times in a bold and earnest way, we shall merely cut down one class of wrongdoers so that they may be followed by another, which will spring up in its place. Crimes do not show so clearly the character of the criminals as they do the social aspect of the communities in which they are committed. All who study the problems of government are struck with the fact that the American people are in many ways most neglectful of political duties. We have more than enough of political strife, passion and prejudice, but the feeling that wealth and power and influence have duties as well as rights is very weak. In this respect our men of wealth fall far behind the privileged classes of Europe. A British peer of the realm will take part in questions of government, local or general, where one of our city merchants feels that in some way he may compromise his dignity and position if he does not give the world to understand that he looks upon all such things as unworthy diversion from the great duty of taking care of himself and his personal affairs. Dr. Wines, at whose instance this meeting is held, has just come back from Europe, where he went to lay the problems of the suppression of crimes and the reformation of criminals before the statesmen and thinkers of that Continent. The leading men met him in the warmest way and at once took hold of the great subject. We come here to-night to excite a like interest in the minds of the American people. Above all, we hope we can stir up our men of influence to a sense of the great duties so constantly forgotten in the excitements of city life that wealth and business and powers have duties as well as rights. Mr. Seymour then proceeded to dilate upon the present system of the treatment of prisoners and the various features of the present criminal code. He considered that in some instances the present criminal code was a disgrace. After citing several instances showing the injustice of the system, the speaker went on to say that it was the duty of a state to cultivate every good quality of the criminals. They are sent to prison for punishment, not for their general character. Hope is a great reformer. Despair is cruelty and dangerous. We have in great cities gaining some commutations for those prisoners who behave well, but here is a great field of reform. How can some of our prisons poor and friendless, during the long years of toil have much to look or wait for? Families go past, but that they must go out into the world with worn habits and hardened characters. How different would be their condition if by wise legislation they were allowed to keep a portion of their earnings, that like the whole of a share of their fathers' business, half which now only weakens their hopes and wears out their souls would then be a source instead with hope. How would they gain in their imagination as they went out to their families poor and friendless, but with the courage which would make them the true discharge should come. Why have we not more prisons gateways from which the criminals should issue with the hope that they could be received by their friends? Why should we not have more pardons granted upon their petitions? Why should we not have more commutations

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Rehash of Yesterday's Legislation.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT BILL PASSED.

APPLICATION OF THE GAG LAW.

Mr. Flanagan's Objection to Swallowing a Bitter Pill.

BLAIR'S BILL ON BARRELS.

Gas Monopolists To Be Overhauled by the Senate.

Men That Are Not Born Door-keepers.

The Gilbert Pneumatic Railroad.

INFORMATION FOR NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Adjournment of Both Houses Until Monday Night.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1872.

The insurance investigation and Mr. Southwick's twenty-five per cent commission on the printing bills, as explained before the committee last night, the charter of the Committee of Seventy and the weighty arguments by the "gentlemen from Germany" in favor of the charter are the principal topics of conversation here to-day.

Even these are not very actively discussed, and there seems to be a general inclination to rest after the active canvassing, caucusing and debating of the present week. The scene last night in the Senate Chamber was decidedly interesting. The members of two committees sat in the reporters' seats and chairs ranged in front of the Clerk's desk. The chairmen of the committees—Senator Palmer and Assemblyman Hawkins—sat in the middle. The gallant Colonel had given his well oiled hair an extra dressing. Senator Freeman had evidently made his scraggy white whisker covering more scraggy than usual. Beecher's snow-white beard and steel-gray wig were trimmed out in fine style. Little Judd, from Staten Island, had his hair nicely parted in the middle, and settled himself down in his chair for a quiet little "snooze" during Governor Salomon's speech. Joe O'Donohue sat to the right of Governor Salomon, and with his good natured face wreathed in smiles as he listened attentively to

THE "GENTLEMAN FROM GERMANY."

At one side of the room was the "reformer" Alderman Wilder, endeavoring to look like the fat boy in Pickwick, and at the other George G. Jones and Ben Field, both excellent reformers, and both very anxious, no doubt, to euchre fat boy Wilder out of the job of "working" the committee's charter through in case the committee should need the services of other reliable "reformers." Jackson S. Schultz, with his "shocky" hair more shocking than ever, sat near the back of the room, while the active men of the committee, Messrs. Blumenthal and Wheeler, sat at the front and noted carefully the points made by each of the speakers. Assemblyman Smiley and another little man sat in most *unchallenged* style, with their heels up on the desks in front of them. Smiley's feet, in his singular position, rested in front of Senator Woodin, who occasionally gazed at them and then at their owner, with a look "more in pity than in anger," and then would curl his nose in such a way that one might think Limburger cheese would just then be as Cologne to him. Governor Salomon went through his speech, as was reported in yesterday's HERALD. His delivery was most impressive, and served as

AN EXCELLENT LULLABY

for Senator Wood and Assemblyman Judd and three or four others. Senator Benedict gave an occasional nod; but when Salomon spoke of the Board of Education he struck a soft spot in the old gentleman's nature. He sat up erect, winked several times to get his eyes wide open, then carefully scratched his wig with the index finger of his left hand and gazed imploringly at the gentleman from Germany. Just at this time Senator Wood gave a gentle snore and Judd woke up. Senator Madden became evidently deeply interested in the explanation of the system of minority representation and gazed at Salomon with his peculiarly happy expression. After Salomon had spoken his piece he introduced Simon Stern. That gent, with his melancholy Mephistopheles face, stood up, gazed for a moment with a semi-pitiful, semi-Scorchie expression at the worthy lawmakers and proceeded to say that he had given the greater part of his life to the study of this system. He had been engaged in it for fully ten years, and he believed it to be the best that could be devised. He then commenced to speak of the evils of the Erie Railway. As soon as he mentioned Erie Senator Madden grabbed his hat and, with his head down, bolted for the door. All the other Senators noticed the horrified exit of Madden and laughed quite audibly. Stern did not see the joke. He stopped his speech and dropped the point of his nose further than ever down over his mustache. After Simon had said his say old Judge Ruggles got up. He thanked the "gentlemen from Germany" for taking the initiative in this movement, and turning to Salomon and Stern he poured out a volley of thanks and wound up with a "whew-w-w" which acted as a safety valve. When he spoke of the extraordinary services of the Germans Joe O'Donohue wiped his smile dried out and his shirt-bosom back into its shirt bosom until his diamond stud scratched his under lip.

The meeting came to an end as all meetings do, and the crowd dispersed, but it was said around that the speakers had not succeeded in making as favorable an impression as they expected they would. Mr. Salomon, it is also said, thought that yet he could be elected to a Vice Presidency, and would decide that he must.

A VERY CITY DECLARATION

in regard to the press bond was set to the effect that the press bond was to be given by the Board of Education. Mr. Southwick, of course, objected to this, and the Salomon-Stern-Wheeler and Blumenthal party tried to have the bond given by Wheeler and Blumenthal as sureties for Thurlow and Co. Mr. Southwick, however, objected to this, and finally Chairman Palmer and Assemblyman Hawkins made private arrangements with Mr. Southwick to have the bond given by Mr. Southwick himself. Mr. Southwick, however, objected to this, and finally Chairman Palmer and Assemblyman Hawkins made private arrangements with Mr. Southwick to have the bond given by Mr. Southwick himself.

The Senate passed the Assembly bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the Board of Audit, and the Assembly passed the Senate bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the Board of Audit

THE MURDERERS OF THE HOSTAGES.

Trial of the Assassins of the Paris Hostages.

The Prisoners Brought to the Bar of Justice and Charged with Their Crimes.

How Archbishop Darboy and the Priests Met Their Death.

DYING FORGIVING THEIR MURDERERS

List of the Assassins—Exciting Scenes in Court.

PARIS Jan 8, 1872.

It is difficult to conceive anything more horrible in human form than are most of the wretched beings who this morning took their seats on the bench of the accused in the rolling stock at Versailles. Hardened as I have become to the sight of mankind disfigured by abstinence and vice I confess my astonishment at the appearance of this batch of Communists on trial. No deformities heads could be imagined more revolting. As the prisoners took their seats the audience shuddered. There was a large attendance in court to-day the sightseers came punctually for the trial of the assassins of the Archbishop of Paris the Abbé Deguerry the Pères Du coudray and Clerc the Abbé Allard and the President Bonjean, which promises details unsurpassed in dramatic horror. The murder of Generals Clement-Thomas and Lecomte was terrible enough in all conscience, but these officers be ought to a profession accustomed to look death in the face and the excitement of the 18th of March included the bloodthirsty crowd. The case now before the Court refers on the contrary to the cold blooded murder on the 24th of May of priests and a magistrate all of whom had been during life universally respected. The members of the Court took their seats at five o'clock precisely, and the President, Colonel Delapalle, ordered the prisoners to be brought before him. The terrible scene which commenced proceeded by a Sergeant de Ville who took his seat at the right hand corner of the narrow—the place usually occupied by Ferré, Procureur Général of the late Commune—advocate de la Roque.

And the Examining Judge, Agent 5—Advocate Maître Clément

Jean Piron (prisoner) aged 42—Maître Lange

Jules Rapin (clerk with arms — [illegible])

Gilles Genton (wood carver, aged 36—Maître Constant.

Auguste Prosper Carriveau, brass founder, aged 28—Maître Labelle

Jacques Crangeau, stone cutter, aged 21—Maître Mauduech.

Joseph Latour (groom, aged 24—Maître Petit

George Procès (waiting, bonnemine, aged 43—Maître Coutil

Lucien Baron (lieutenant of infantry de la couronne for seamen, aged 44—Maître Leblanc

Rose Grande (known as concubine), aged 25—Maître Dubois, Chief de Bataillon.

Basile Hure, (commercial clerk, aged 21—Maître Passerat.

Constant Benoist Poirevin (mason—Maître Petit

Emile Constant (painter), Carriage painter, aged 17—Maître Desprez

Jean Baptiste Larmeroux, journeyman aged 30—Maître Hequet.

Jean Baptiste Lesechat, house painter, aged 30—Maître Rocher.

Marguerite Gabrielle Colet (La Chuse wife of Prevost, wine merchant of the 6th Battalion, aged 38—Maître Lavollette.

Emile Pierre Justin Fortin, leaf maker for artificial flowers, aged 21 year—Maître Lavollette.

Antoine Eugène Munault, hatter, aged 45—Maître Favre

Jean Baptiste Denain, carpenter, aged 30—Maître Pinet.

Simeon Francois Pechin, hucksster aged 40—Maître Mayssonnade.

Jules Léon Vattier, plumber, aged 40—Maître Grenard.

Ene Jean Baptiste Pigerre, aged 54—Maître Mayssonnade.

Another prisoner will be tried by default.

THE COMMANDANT RUSTAN,

as usual by Lieutenant Guinet of the Ninety-sixth regiment of the line, appeared, unfortunately for the prisoners, as commissaire du Gouvernement. I say unfortunately for Commandant Rustan is a far more fearful personage than Commandant Gaveau. The latter in the cases he has conducted, succeeded in only obtaining one death sentence, that of Ferré. Commandant Rustan has obtained eight condemnations to death—seven ahead—and the prisoners, over one hundred in all, accused of having slaughtered the hostages, will afford him a splendid harvest. Commandant Rustan is an especial favorite with the ladies. He is conspicuous—not on account of his beauty. Nobody—not even his worst enemy—could accuse him, with truth of being an Adonis—but he is frank, and thoroughly unfeminine in his cases. He speaks well, and as a charming simpering beautiful Eve, given to strong sensations said to me yesterday—Oh, he does get those horrid Communists sentenced to death so nicely! The usual formalities having been complied with the Greffier read

THE REPORT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

It is of great length and occupied two hours in reading. I send you the following synopsis.—On the 24th May six victims, chosen from among the most virtuous of the magistrature and priesthood, were brutally murdered in a Paris prison by a handful of drunken ruffians, in obedience to the orders of the Commune. The massacre was accomplished in accordance with a judgment given by an improvised court martial, at the Mairie of the Eighteenth arrondissement, where the members of the Commune who had not fled took refuge. After the morning Delescluze, Eaurier, Ferré and others were there, and in consequence of the National Guard showing treason they ordered the slaughter of the hostages. A mock court martial was instituted. The accused Genton in the confidence of Rauvier was nominated Président. The members of the Court were a sergeant of the federals and an old National Guard. The condemnation of the hostages and their immediate execution was proposed by a detachment of Communists which had left the Palais de la Roquette, the victims were in the prison Français, the Governor of the prison, and the chief warder. The arrival of Monsel, on the 23d of April, and the proclamation of the 24th March (the first issued) which declared that a complete amnesty for the past would be granted to all those who (from the moment assembly was convened) laid down their arms, caused a panic among the Communists. Many fled, others hid themselves, and others again, that a conflagration was necessary to cover their retreat. Accordingly on the 24th May, the Commune decided that the hostages should be executed. It is supposed that Rauvier had a hand in bringing about the massacre, but throughout the affair he took no part in the slaughter. He only remained in the Mairie to receive reports. The Commune, which had only a few days before ordered the demolition of the house of M. Thiers, in the Place St. Georges, and the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family, now ordered the arrest of the Archbishop of Paris, M. Bonjean and the Abbé Allard, all implicated in the affair of the 18th March. The Archbishop was arrested in the house of Mme. Lamarque, 35 Rue Vaugirard, and was taken to the Mazas prison. The Abbé Allard was arrested in the house of Mme. Lamarque, 35 Rue Vaugirard, and was taken to the Mazas prison. M. Bonjean

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

40 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business; willing and obliging; unexceptionable references.

63 WEST 37TH ST., CORNER OF 6TH AV., SECOND floor.—A first class cook in a small private family; is a good laundress, bread, biscuit and cake and all kinds of desserts; best city reference.

150 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; is an excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is also a first rate boarding house; best city reference.

267 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., second floor.—A good woman as first class cook and to attend with second work in a private boarding house; good city reference.

327 3D AV., NEAR 20TH ST., IN THE FANCY store.—A good woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended for honesty; has no objection to assist with the washing; best city reference. Call for two days.

415 3RD AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and housework; washing; good reference from last place.

431 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A STEADY person to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and baker; in good family; prefers steady place to high wages; reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first class cook; is capable of taking charge; would prefer to a private boarding house; washing and ironing.

1,290 DEAN ST., BROOKLYN.—AS PROPER'S signal English cook in a private family; first class references.

A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH COOK; UNDERSTANDS boning and larding all sorts; very fine pastry and desserts; wages $75 a month. Address FRENCH COOK, Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

26 THOMPSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country.

38 WEST 15TH ST., AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or as waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; excellent city references.

126 7TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST OF 5TH AV., FIRST floor.—A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or to do general housework in a private family.

150 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

203 EAST 74TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

232 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress.

554 7TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 40TH STS., IN the store.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; a Jewish family preferred.

1,281 ELIZABETH ST., IN THE REAR.—AN AMERIcan woman (Protestant) to do upstairs work, to take care of children or to do the work for a lone lady; good reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

164 WEST 32D ST.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's garments, Sacks and lace overdresses, &c., desires the work of families. Call on Mrs. E. M. JONES.

275 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST., SECOND floor, over store.—Dressmaking.—One of the most stylish cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking will accept a few engagements by the day; refers to some of the leading families of this city; colored dresses made and everything dresses on shortest notice for $5. Call on or address Miss L., Dressmaker.

454 8TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A first class dressmaker would go out by the day to do either dressmaking or family sewing. Miss TUCKER.

642 2D AV., 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman wishes to go out to work by the day; is a good washer and ironer.

927 3D AV.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR AND dressmaker wants to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; can furnish her own sewing machine; best references.

1,075 2D AV., FIRST BELL.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls (sisters); one as seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Address.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out in a family; can remodel dresses and would go to the country.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED dressmaker, who is a perfect cutter and fitter, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Address C. T., box 134 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW, IN A PRIvate family, as seamstress or housekeeper; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capacity. Address C. E. F., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL IS DESIROUS OF A POSItion as dressmaker; has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; has three years' experience in taking work home; would be willing to assist in a fancy store; country preferred. Address N. G., box 169 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, FROM BROOKlyn, would like to engage by the day in a few private families; operates on nearly all machines; makes trimming a specialty; the best reference given; a few more ladies can secure customers in this city. Call on or address Miss A. WILEY, 350 West 24th st.

General Housework, &c.

105 FORSYTH ST., A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in an American family.

111 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR, A RESPECTable young girl to do house work; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A PROTESTant woman to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

226 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a plain family.

307 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., rear, room 4.—A respectable woman to do general housework for a small family; good city references.

426 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a private family; good city references from last place.

Housekeepers, &c.

40 8TH ST., ST. MARK'S PLACE.—AN AMERICAN widow lady as housekeeper; competent to fill any position of trust; best references. Call on or address Mrs. E. FINCH.

101 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR THE CORNER.—A lady of 34, highly accomplished and educated, would like charge of a gentleman's household as housekeeper; widower's family preferred; no objection to trave. South; two years' best reference. Call on Miss WOOD.

127 MOTT ST., NEAR GRAND, FIRST FLOOR, front room.—An housekeeper in a widower's family, by a young widow with a nice child boy, two years old; she is one of the neatest housekeepers; very good manners and perfectly honest; good home more desirable than high wages.

205 PARK AV., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE person as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid; good city references. Call on or address Mrs. R.

382 ADELPHI ST., BROOKLYN.—AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper or companion; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address Mrs. G. WHITNEY.

491 BROOME ST., THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—A young English Protestant lady as housekeeper; references required.

A YOUNG WIDOW OF REFINEMENT WOULD LIKE a situation as housekeeper; could fill any position of trust; wages no object; references exchanged. Address Mrs. LAMONT, Williamsburg Post office.

A WIDOW LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS AND EDUCAtion wishes a place where she can take her own forms of a good home in return for her services as housekeeper, female teacher or companion; would go to a business family and will accept any reasonable remuneration given and required. Address FIFTH AVENUE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,263 Broadway.

Laundresses, &c.

134 WEST 3RD ST.—A RESPONSIBLE COLORED lady can operate a first class laundry; washing gentlemen's, ladies' and families' washing.

213 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to days' work; washing or housecleaning. Call between 9 A. M.

236 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPEtent woman to do washing, ironing and housework; understands her business; best reference. Call on or address Mrs. FOX.

242 WEST 22D ST., 2D FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE New England woman to go out by the day to wash, iron or do house cleaning.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes some more work; is a good washer and ironer; understands fluting; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

364 7TH AV., IN THE BASEMENT.—A GOOD WOMAN to do washing and ironing; can be highly recommended.

204 EAST 41ST, CORNER 3RD AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a few washings to do; will do them reasonable; good reference.

419 EAST 10TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable woman wishes washing or housecleaning to do; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

432 WEST 22D ST.—A COLORED WOMAN WISHES washing to do at home; has a mangle. Apply as above.

Nurses, &c.

5 WASHINGTON PL., NEAR BROADWAY.—A NURSE GIRL.

80 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a few washings to do; good reference.

122 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children; is willing to assist in the house; good city reference.

225 WEST 41ST ST.—A GERMAN PHYSICIAN AND midwife wishes to take a few cases; can be highly recommended; terms moderate.

252 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes to go out to take care of children and do housework; is a good washer and ironer; has a mangle; best city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

299 EAST 24TH ST.—A KIND AND PLEASANT GERman woman wishes to go to an invalid or sick person. Call on or address Mrs. H. N.

510 WEST 30TH ST.—A FAIRY WANTED TO WET nurse; by a respectable married woman, at her own home; lost her own baby; three months old.

518 BROOME ST., ONE FLIGHT UP.—A YOUNG American girl to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

548 BROOME ST.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO take care of a child, one year old or over.

Miscellaneous.

64 AMITY ST., CORNER OF 4TH AV. (SOUTH).—A young woman of respectability, neat and cheerful, wishes to do light work in a small family; is a good plain cook; can be highly recommended; wages $8 per week. Call between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

119 WEST 20TH ST., 3 DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—A young lady is desirous of engagements for the day, week or month, with ladies at their residences or parties; terms moderate.

136 BLEECKER ST., BETWEEN WOOSTER AND SULLIVAN STS.—A young American girl as nurse; is competent to give attention to children; will go to the country; best of references on Bowery Bank; moderate, and has no objection to travel. Call for two days.

A LADY WISHES A HOME; WILL SEW, TEACH young children and do other household duties; small compensation required. Address HOME, Bleecker Branch Herald office.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, OF PLEASING ADDRESS, who speaks English, desires a situation in a family, shop or office of to. Address, for three days, J. R., box 143 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS.—CAPable and trustworthy servants by the day, week or month; governesses on hand. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY WISHES A SITUATION as teacher in a first class private family; is competent to teach the English branches, French, Italian and music. Address L. M. N., box 194 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS SOME EXPERIENCE in teaching, is a good musician and understands French and German, as well as the branches, or can give lessons in Yonkers or vicinity; best reference. Address B. M., Governess, care of N. W. Rogers, 5 North Broadway, Yonkers.

A LADY AS CASHIER OR BOOKKEEPER; IS QUICK at accounts; speaks fluently several languages; good references. Address C. P. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY A young lady; is competent to teach English and German. Address W. BLAZLEY, 161 Bloomfield st., Hoboken.

WANTED—A POSITION AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by a teacher of long and successful experience; best references. Address C. E. H., box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,205 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED LADY, A POSItion as matron in some institution or as head nurse in the city, or would take charge of the linen room in a hotel; would have the privilege of visiting her child. Address Mrs. HARRIS, box 1,191 Post office.

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CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR THE liquor business; one who has some knowledge of the business and is well liked over the Southern states; such a good reference required. Address W. & CO., 52 Vine st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND ACTIVE MAN TO be in charge of the upholstery and shade department in a wholesale dry goods house; liberal arrangements will be made with one who is competent to buy goods and is a good salesman. Address, for three days, S., box 2,178 Herald office.

WANTED A BOOKKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY A young man who can and does first class office work; has been three years as bookkeeper and salesman in one of the largest houses in Massachusetts and two years in a commercial house. Refers to Amasa B. Whipple Company, 8 Warren st., New York, where he can be seen.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A competent understanding his business, in a private greenhouse near New York. Apply at 172 Canal st., up stairs, between 9 and 10 A. M.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman and gardener; single man; thoroughly understands his business; first class references. Call on or address 7 and 29 West 52d st.

WANTED, A MAN AND WIFE; MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; woman to wash, iron and wait on lady; must be thoroughly competent and bring best of references. Apply to JAMES S. MYERS, 58 Pine st.

WANTED A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended. Apply to THOMAS, private stable No. 7 West 9th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL RAWOLLES' TOILET Cleaner. Call and make 25 to 38 persons. Apply at 17 Vesey st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

A BOY WANTED, FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, to assist in a grocery store; residence Williamsburg. Apply at 174 Front street, up stairs.

A FLOOR PORTER WANTED—WHO HAS HAD some knowledge of packing goods; wages at least $8 per week. Address P. O. BOX, station D.

A WANTED, EXPERIENCED CANVASSER FOR A first class engraving mechanical; a small sum to advance per week. Address B. L. D., box 178 Herald office.

A SMART MAN WANTED—TO MAKE himself generally useful in a store. Call on or address JAMES, fancy goods store, 153 Broadway.

A DENTIST WANTS TWO OPERATORS, A MIDDLE aged man to take charge of the laboratory and do the mechanical work; also a young man to learn the profession; a good chance for the right parties. Apply at PRETERRE BROTHERS', 142 Bowery.

A MAN OF GOOD, CATHOLIC EDUCATION wanted by MOSES NAAR & CO., for their business at 205 Broadway. A permanency at $1 salary or $18 per week to start with.

A BOY WANTED IN A WHITE GOODS JOBBING house. Apply by letter only to MILES & CO., 152 Broadway.

A BOY WANTED—ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE; MUST be intelligent and willing to work; salary $4. Call, between 4 P. M., at 1,262 Broadway.

FREEMASONS WANTED—TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR a new Masonic Chart. Apply to C. N. VASS, 15 Lafayette place.

A GOOD EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED TO CANvass for the Life and Services of the "Great Work of the Nineteenth Century." Call and examine; room No. 8 Howard Building, 171 Broadway.

D. E. FISK & CO., Publishers.

A WANTED—A GOOD OYSTERMAN, AT 107 EAST 13TH st.

A WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age, to learn the waste business.

S. T. GORDON, 756 Broadway.

A WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN WRITE WELL, TO make himself generally useful; one who has been in a newspaper office preferred; reference. Apply this morning at 24 Park row, room 42.

A WANTED, GENERAL AGENT FOR THE STATE OF New Jersey, for the best selling chenille Sewing Machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call on L. K. BAKER, at office of D. M. Newton & Co., 20 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

A WANTED—ONE MAN IN EACH TOWN TO MAKE $20 to $100 weekly; business honorable. Address, with stamp, SWIFT & CO., basement, 302 Court st., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

A BENCH MOULDERS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN EXperienced bench moulders can find steady employment, at good wages. Apply or address at the office in 81 Chambers st.

A COOPERS WANTED. NON-SOCIETY COOPERS WANTed. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., 27 Water street.

A CUTTER WANTED ON LINEN SUITS; ONE WHO can use his teeth to cut a mark. Apply at 20 Thomas st.

A DRAFTSMAN WANTED—FOR RAILROAD MAPPING occasionally. Apply, with specimens, at 20 Nassau st., room 24, for three days, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

A FANCY SPOKE MAKERS AND FINISHERS WANTed.—Apply, with references, to COLES & REYNOLDS, Silversmiths, corner Franklin and Elm sts.

A HATTERS WANTED—FOUR SILK HAT FINISHERS and one silk hat curler, at 42 North 5th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

A REAL ESTATE AGENTS.—WANTED, A MAN THOROugh; one acquainted with city and surroundings, to take charge of an uptown branch; must be capable, experienced and energetic. To the right party a fixed salary and permanency or more profitable arrangement if preferred. Address, stating references and experience, C. A. E., box 4,068 Post office.

A SILVERSMITHS. A FIRST CLASS SPINNER WANTED. WHITING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 181 Broadway.

A WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN ENGINEER, AT 20 Ann st., basement.

A WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN (ENGLISH) UPholsterer. Address W. G., box 142 Herald office.

A WANTED—BY A (SCOTCH) MECHANICAL ENGIneer, who is a good draughtsman, a situation. Address J. H., box 142 Herald office.

A WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER MAN TO RUN A small stationary engine and make himself useful in a factory. Apply at 549 West 17th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme femme de chambre et compagne de chambre; bonnes recommendations. S'adresser a cet heure au

UN CUISINIER FRANÇAIS, RECEMMENT ARRIVE de France, désire se placer dans une famille privée; dans un restaurant ou un hotel. S'adresser chez V. RODELL, 79 West Houston st.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE SACHANT TRES BIEN coudre désire se placer dans une famille. S'adresser a 249 West 26th st.

UN CUISINIER FRANÇAIS, RECEMMENT ARRIVE de Paris, désire se placer dans une famille privée; dans un restaurant ou un hotel. S'adresser a Mr. FELIX, chez V. Rodell, 79 West Houston st.

INSTRUCTION.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, CAPable of imparting a sound education, has time to spare for English, French, Latin, music, drawing, water colors. Address ADELPHI, box 124 Herald office.

A WANTED A MAN AND WIFE; MAN AS WAITER and gen'l man; private family; must have first class references. Apply to A. VAUGHN DIMOCK, 20 Union pl.

A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) WISHES A SITUATION AS private waiter; is competent. Apply all day at 149 West 42d st., corner Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A ACCOUNTS AND STEP AND BOOKS BALANCED at reasonable rates; terms moderate; first class references exchanged. Address A. B., box 4,067 Post office.

A APOTHECARY WANTED FOR A FIRST CLASS store in Wisconsin; must be a graduate and a Catholic; a permanent and lucrative situation to a good man. Address, stating salary required, with references, box 1,128 Worcester (Mass.) Post office.

A CORK SPONGING AND AGENCY.—FIRM WANTED to take the agency for the sale of their cork sponging; a good commission will be given. Address, with references and salary required, box 1,128 Worcester (Mass.) Post office.

A DESK CLERK.—ASSISTANT WANTED AT ASTOR HOUSE.

A DESK CLERK WANTED AT 472 1ST AV., CORNER 29TH st.

A ENTRY CLERKS IN THE DRY GOODS JOBBING and importing house. Address, in own handwriting, H. F. T., Herald office.

A ENTRY CLERK WANTED AT 257 PEARL ST., CORNER DOVER.

A SALESMEN WANTED.—SALESMEN, TRAVELING and local, wanted for the sale of a new article; a rare chance for the right men. Apply at 49 Broad st., room 12.

A WANTED, A GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL NEW WOOLen goods; one who has a good trade preferred. Address, with references, box 1,128 Worcester (Mass.) Post office.

A WANTED, A GOOD SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS well acquainted with the trade. Address, with references, box 1,128 Worcester (Mass.) Post office.

A WANTED, AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS CLERK in a retail grocery store. Address, stating salary required, box 1,128 Worcester (Mass.) Post office.

A WANTED, A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A dry goods store; has had some experience; can furnish good city reference. Address, stating salary, box 1,128 Worcester (Mass.) Post office.

A WANTED, A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A retail grocery

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK EAST OF CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, [illegible] Broadway, 250 Rooms; also, $3 [illegible] Dinner.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, NO. 10 EAST NINE- [illegible] street.—Large Front Room, with Board; fourth [illegible] gentlemen; handsomely furnished; references.

$7 TO $8 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO [illegible] Board also, Table Board. [illegible] 8d Hudson street, corner Harrison.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH AL- [illegible] hot and cold water, with Board; [illegible] or [illegible]; terms moderate. Call for two days at 47 West Twenty-third street, near Fifth avenue.

$4 TO $6 FOR GOOD BOARD, WITH PLEASANT Rooms; also day Board [illegible] Clerks; family English. No. 317 West [illegible] street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for [illegible] single persons, at 143 Reecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $8 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS with privilege of [illegible], gas, grate, heater, hot and cold water bath, good table, house commodious, at 274 West Twenty-fifth street.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDSOME suite of Rooms on second floor to rent, with or without private table; also one Room for a single gentleman.

11 TH STREET, 257.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; reference.

17 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—Two Rooms to let, [illegible] second floor, with Board, in a French family; [illegible] exchanged.

19 EAST FORTY NINTH STREET.—AN ELEGANTLY and freshly furnished Suit of Rooms, with or without private table; also Board for one or two gentlemen or a married couple.

20 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE Room on second story, with extension, for one or party of gentlemen, either with or without Board; also a single Room.

28 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—A genteel size Room, handsomely furnished, to let, with Board, at moderate terms; references required.

29 WEST NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front Room and Bedroom of, on second floor, to rent, with or without first class Board; also a large Back Parlor. References exchanged.

30 WEST THIRTY FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board. Reference required.

32 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—ONE LARGE Room; also front Basement to rent, to one or two gentlemen, with or without Board.

33 CLINTON PLACE.—A SUIT, CONSISTING OF three rooms, one large and two small, to let, with Board; terms reasonable.

33 WEST TENTH STREET.—A VERY NEATLY FURnished, good sized single front Room, on third floor, with first class Board; references exchanged.

38 BARROW STREET, BETWEEN BEDFORD AND Bleecker.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; terms $12 per week for two, with Board.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, en suite or single, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board; references.

51 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway.—Newly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Highest reference to guests.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A nicely furnished Parlor and Bedroom to let, with Board, in a German family. Terms moderate. References.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE and one small Room en suite on third floor front; also elegant Bedroom on second; house and table first class.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be accommodated with Board.

110 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house and table first class; terms moderate; references.

114 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PRIVATE American family have two finely furnished third floor Rooms, with first class Board; four story, brown stone house; unexceptionable neighborhood; superior table; references exchanged.

144 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A PLEASANT, sunny back Parlor, suitable for two persons, to let, with Board, in a small family; references.

176 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues. Desirable Back Parlor, southern exposure; location and house first class; few boarders; attic Room. References.

191 GRAND STREET.—A FURNISHED HALL Room to let, with Board. Terms moderate.

235 SEVENTH STREET.—NEATLY FURNISHED Room, to a gentleman, with or without Board.

319 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let well furnished second story Rooms, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen.

A HANDSOME ROOMS, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, WITH good Board, in a private family, on Lexington avenue, near Forty-first street; references exchanged. Address G. OWENS, Herald office.

PARTIES DESIRING HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms en suite or single, with or without Board, near Fifth avenue, apply for particulars at Everett Library, 568 Sixth avenue.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A LADY HAVING HER FURNITURE WISHES BOARD in a family where she will find the cheerfulness and comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address box 167, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,235 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY TWO ladies and little girl four years old; Bedroom and Sitting Room required; location between Sixth and Second avenues and Fourteenth and Twentieth streets. Address, stating terms, O. L. L., 229 East Nineteenth street.

BOARD WANTED FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN; terms not to exceed $9. Address M., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A NICELY furnished front Room, in a strictly private family; Breakfast and late Dinner also required, and as many further comforts as can be secured by liberal payment; German family preferred. Address HENRY WILDER, 134 Charles street, New York.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

288 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH Board, a well furnished, large, pleasant Room and hall Bedroom; house new, with all modern improvements; convenient to ferries; boarders few and select; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN BROOKLYN, HAVING A handsomely furnished house, would let Rooms, with or without Board, on very reasonable terms; convenient to all the ferries. Address for two weeks Mrs. E. A. WOOD, Brooklyn Post office.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD—ONE OR MORE FURnished Rooms; private house and neighborhood first class; within two blocks of Brooklyn City Hall. Address PERMANENCE, Brooklyn Post office.

HOTELS.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AVEnue, corner Forty-fifth street.—Furnished Rooms, for single gentlemen or families, with or without Meals; private table if desired; house and baths open all night.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENtieth street. Suits of Rooms on Fifth avenue; also single on Broadway, elegantly and newly furnished; single Rooms for gentlemen at moderate prices.
WM. C. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

OLYMPIC HOTEL.—FINE ROOMS TO LET AT moderate rates to permanent boarders. Apply to OSCAR FLORENCE, Olympic Cafe, adjoining Olympic Theatre, 514 Broadway.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 167 AND 169 CEDAR STREET, convenient to New Jersey ferries. Single Rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1. Meals at all hours. Open all night.

SUMMIT HOTEL, NEW HOUSE, CORNER BOWERY and Canal street. Rooms by the day, week or month; prices, $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3; rooms heated by steam.
E. BREHER, Proprietor.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER, Salesroom, No. 111 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 112 Pine streets.
[illegible]
WALDRON'S [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

PARTIES [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
and
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
(Established 1817.)
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31,
at 10 o'clock precisely, at their
Salesrooms, 59 and 61 Liberty street,
GENTEEL FURNISHED FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCHES. Descriptions in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and Store, No. 25 Nassau street,
Opposite the Post Office.
Second hand Household Furniture.
JOHNSTON & VAN CAMPEN will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their warerooms, 25 Nassau street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Feather Beds, Looking Glasses, Wardrobes, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Parlor Suits, &c.
Also,
Office Furniture, Safes and Standing Desks, &c.
Also,
A Table of Stock of Furniture, Clocks, Cake Baskets, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY'S SALE OF FINE OIL Paintings, now on exhibition at the Sculptors' Gallery, 841 Broadway, corner of Fourteenth street, will commence at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT RESIDENCE, 120 WEST 23D ST. Furniture, Oil Cloths, Pictures, &c.
THIS (Saturday) MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, LUKE FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer, will dispose of all the elegant, costly and valuable household furniture, namely:—Elegant 7½ octave rosewood Piano-forte, cost $600, used 6 months; fine carved Parlor Suits, Library and Drawing Room Suits; Ice Cupboard; Sofas, in rosewood and walnut, 6½ c Louis XIV.; Sideboards, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes; gilt and Hair and Spring Mattresses; full volumes of Books, Lounges, Ottomans, Mirrors, Curtains, Carpets, Centres, Extension and Dining Tables; Rocking Chairs, Sofa Bedstead, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, &c., to all over 400 lots. N. B.—Goods now on hand ready for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE!
Rare chance for housekeepers.
Magnificent Household Furniture.
At the request of parties removing,
26 West 43d st., near 5th av.,
on this day (Saturday), Jan. 27,
sale commencing 10½ o'clock,
Basement Dining Room Suit,
Parlor and Bedroom Suits,
Paintings, Statuary, Costly Works of Art,
&c., &c.
PETE MARTINEZ & CO., Auctioneers.

Drawing Room Furniture, Pomeranian, Marie Antoinette Styles, covered extra brocatelle; rich mahogany Cabinet Tables, Escritoires, Etageres, Bookcases, Secretaries, Centre, Card and Work Tables, Jardinieres, Canterbury, velvet moquette Carpets, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made to order, celebrated makers; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Bedding, Extension Table, Sideboard, Glassware, Linen, Glassware, Cutlery. Also Furniture of several apartments.

BY JOHN C. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
[illegible] TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on Wednesday, January 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
THIS DAY (Saturday), at 11 o'clock,
at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, a large and general assortment of walnut, rosewood, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Carpets, Desks; curled hair, wool mattresses; Counters, Partitions, Lithographs, &c. To be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

BY JOHN N. VEDDER, AUCTIONEER,
many years with the late
Henry H. Leeds,
THIS DAY, January 27, at 10½ o'clock,
at 191 Pearl street, one door from Wall, All Restaurant: Bar Fixtures and all the appurtenances, &c., in excellent order; commanding a first class trade. Sale positive. By order of
BILLS & CLARK, Real Estate Brokers,
138 Chambers street.

BROOKLYN AUCTION NOTICE.—BENJ. H. SEXIAS, Auctioneer, will sell, this day, at 11 o'clock, at 425 Fulton avenue, 75 cases Stock, Pictures and Household Furniture Comprehensive and Dry Stock, consisting of marble top Counters, silver plated Showcases. The stock consists of all descriptions of confectionery and fancy goods found in a first class store. Also a small lot of Household Furniture.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTITION
of
valuable Real Estate,
being part of the Estate of the
late David Rubins.
JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, February 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
under the direction of Grafy Nathan, Esq., Referee,
the following desirable located Property:—
Three Lots, n. s. 59th st., 125 feet west of Madison av.
Five Lots n. s. 57th st., 200 feet west of 5th av.
Two Lots s. s. 59th st., 275 feet west of 5th av.
Two Lots w. s. 4th av., 102 ft. 2 in. north of 59th st.
Four Lots n. s. 79th st., 140 feet east of Madison av.
Four Lots s. s. 77th st., 145 feet east of Madison av.
Three Lots n. s. 86th st., 125 feet east of 5th av.
Two Lots n. s. 106th st., 450 feet west of 9th av.
Two Lots s. s. 110th st., 450 feet west of 9th av.
Nineteen Lots and Gores fronting on the east side 10th av., 106th and 107th sts.
Seventy-five per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. For further information apply to the Referee, 115 Nassau street, or to J. F. MALCOLM, Esq., No. 9 Chambers street.
Maps, giving particulars, at the Auctioneer's office, 57 Cedar street, corner Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—E. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on Monday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at 1,295 Broadway, a large lot of Marble Mantles, office and parlor Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, Mirrors, Gas Fixtures, Iron Safes, Bedsteads, &c.; also a large lot of Leather, by order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
PETER McGINNESS, Deputy.

THE Great Modern Masters.
Of the most large and valuable collections of Paintings which have been exhibited in this city during the past year, no one can be surpassed in its high character or galaxy of great names the joint collection of Messrs. WILLIAMS & EVERETT, of Boston, and Mr. ISAAC E. WELLINGTON, of Brooklyn, the pictures belonging to which were opened for a private view at the Leavitt Art Rooms on evening of Tuesday Post, Jan. 23.
THE SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY.
The Paintings
are now on exhibition at the
Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway,
corner Twelfth street, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M.

WILLIAM ARNOTT, AUCTIONEER,
[illegible]

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

A FIRST CLASS PARLOR [illegible]

FULL CHANCERY SALE.
CHANCERY COURT.
[illegible]

[illegible]

TWENTY SHARES OF [illegible] ARE OFFERED FOR THE [illegible]

A [illegible]

COAL AND WOOD.

[illegible] PEA AND NUT COAL IS RECEIVED DIRECT [illegible] Sold by Canal, 53 East Twenty-third street, and Twenty-fifth street, East River.

$5 75 AND $6 PER TON FOR THE BEST LORD'S Mansfield Egg [illegible] delivered free. No charge for carting. MANHATTAN COAL LAND, 168 Washington square north, and 849 Sixth avenue.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

THIS

GREELEY STATUE.
GREELEY STATUE.
GREELEY STATUE.
GREELEY STATUE.
GREELEY STATUE.
GREELEY STATUE.
GREELEY STATUE.
GREELEY STATUE.
GREELEY STATUE.
GREELEY STATUE.

All persons, without respect to creed or party, desirous of raising a monumental tribute to

the Great and Good
HORACE GREELEY
will meet at all points of the city
THIS DAY,
SATURDAY,
THE 27TH DAY OF JANUARY,
and, without let or hindrance, obtain and procure a copy of
the
EVENING TELEGRAM,
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containing the great original
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CARTOON
conception of the design for the proposed Statue of our
LATEST FRANKLIN,
LATEST FRANKLIN,
HORACE GREELEY.
HORACE GREELEY.
Contributions received from three cents upwards, to be devoted towards the above object.

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AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
A GREATER HIT THAN EVER.
G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME "HUMPTY DUMPTY" AHEAD.
WHY IS THIS?
Because it is the best in all its features.

FOX, The first CLOWN.	MATCH THEM!	The WARRENS, Champion CONTORTIONISTS.
CASSELLI, Cornet Soloist.		The KIRALFYS, Premier DANCERS.
JUG L. B.		

MATCH THEM! THE FOX. MATCH THEM!

The WILSONS, The best GYMNASTS.		THE COMIC DUET.

THE SPOILED TARTAR.	MATCH THEM!	THE ELEPHANT.

First week of the WILLSON BROTHERS' Horizontal Bar act, in which they are shortly [illegible] by any contortionists in the world, in addition to their [illegible] Extravaganza, which is nightly received with [illegible].
HE MEN'S TOMMY TAGLE.
Evening—Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Matinees at 2.

Evening.		Matinee.
8:05	Humpty's Intros	2:05
8:15	The Hat Parade	2:25
8:30	Humpty's Magic Wand	2:30
8:40	Little Gentle Creatures	2:37
8:50	Humpty's Shooting Tour	2:54
9:05	The Carp of Wonders	3:07
9:25	Chinese Aerial Juggling	3:25
9:30	The Marvellous Feats	3:30
9:40	Dance of the Dancers	3:40
9:55	Russian Dance and Tableau	3:55
9:57	Spectacular Finale	3:57
9:58	The Martens' famous Tyrolienne	3:59
9:47	Triple Lariat exercise by the martens and Wilsons	3:44
9:55	Venus and Adonis on the Flying Trapeze	3:49
10:00	THE GREAT LAY DOWN	4:00
10:00	The Warrior Dance and Sword Tableau	4:00
10:25	The Comic Elephant	4:25
10:35 to 10:45	Humpty's New Tricks and Magic Adventures	4:29 to 4:50
10:50	Transformation and Carnival	4:45

MATINEES Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.

BOOTHS THEATRE. BOOTH.
FIFTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS.....as.....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.....as.....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN.....as.....PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872,
AFTERNOON AT 2,
EVENING AT 8.
Positively the last appearance in Brooklyn of
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY.
Last three nights of MR. CHARLES MATHEWS, in two of his most popular characters.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 29 MAN AND WIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
THE FRENCH TWIN SISTERS.

GRAND MATINEE	MLLE. MARIETTA'S TABLEAUX.
MATINEE.	THE WILD BAVARIAN ELIPHANT.
MATINEE.	THE BEAUTIFUL LIVING PICTURES.
MATINEE.	THE GREAT LOPEZ FAMILY.
TO-DAY,	TONY PASTOR & JENNY ENGLE'S DUET,
TO-DAY,	BIANDLEY'S NEW MUSICAL WONDERS.
AT 2½.	THE SLAVE'S DREAM, &c., &c.

SATURDAY NIGHT—An extra grand bill of fun and mirth.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
GRAND MATINEE CONCERT.
At the CONSERVATORY HALL, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1872.
Former pupils can obtain tickets at the office.

"QUI VIVE" MARCH, BY D. L. DOWNING PLAYED with great success by Ninth Regiment Band, 50c.; also "Ninth Regiment Quickstep," 35c.; "Grand Duke Alexis Galop," 40c.; "Emerson Grand March," 50c., and C. R. Thomas' best song, "Dreaming, Still Dreaming," 50c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
Of the many large and valuable collections of paintings which have been exhibited in this city during the past year no one can be surpassed in its high character or galaxy of great names the joint collection of Messrs. Williams & Everett, of Boston, and Mr. Isaac E. Wellington, of Brooklyn, the pictures belonging to which were opened for a private view at the Leavitt Art Rooms on evening of Tuesday Post, Jan. 23.
THE SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY.
The Paintings
are now on exhibition at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, 817 Broadway, corner Twelfth street, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 7 to 10 P. M.

FOR SALE.

A CASE CONTAINING AN ASSORTMENT OF RARE old and modern Coins and Currency (American), worth $500, will be sold cheap. Apply to C. GERSTENS' widow, 50 Court street, Brooklyn.

A FIRST CLASS LAGER BEER, ALE, WINE AND Liquor Saloon, in the city; low rent and long lease. Apply at 13 SCOTT'S, 2,155 Third avenue.

A FINE GROCERY FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN Morrisania, N. Y. Address GROCERY, box 121 Herald office.

A.—DOWNTOWN RESTAURANT, BAR AND LUNCH Room, [illegible] Broadway; excellent business place; cheap; [illegible] Agency, 256 Broadway, over Read's store.

A GOOD DOWN TOWN LIQUOR STORE, MUST FROMinent situated, with Stock, can be bought very cheap; good cash trade; rent only $25 monthly.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY, LEADING avenue, one block from Broadway, immediate vicinity of three theatres, large business, four years' lease, sold at a bargain, owner going to Europe.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, DOING A paying business, averaging $35 daily (season), can be bought very cheap, with or without Stock.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A DOWNTOWN CIGAR STAND FOR SALE—AT A LOW price; also Corner Liquor Stores, Oyster and Lunch Rooms, Billiard Saloons, Groceries, Meat Markets, Ale Bottling Business, Bakeries.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—best location in this city for doing a large business; terms easy in rare chance.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE; long lease, cheap rent; doing an excellent business; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 205 Bowery.

AN ELEGANT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECtionery, [illegible] Fixtures; large stock; must be sold without regard to price; rare chance.
I. J. SWARZKOPH, Auctioneer, 273 Bowery.

A RARE CHANCE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE complete Fixtures of a Champagne and Bottling Establishment; good established business. Inquire at 70 Broadway, in the basement.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—CENTRALLY LOCATED; on a principal avenue in New York city; doing a first class business; will be sold at inventory valuation; owner engaged in other business. Address A. A. STANNARD, care McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—NICELY FITTED UP; owner has other business; will sell Stock and Fixtures. Address DRUG STORE, Herald office.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE LARGEST MANUFACTURing Confectioneries in this country, everything in good order; steam engine, boiler, 10 moulding and cutting plates, steam copper kettles and machines of all kinds; also machines of all kinds for making paper boxes. Will be sold cheap if sold immediately. Apply to VAN NOSTRAND & CO., 593 Pearl st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS WINE AND SAMPLE Room, with Stock, Fixtures and Lease. Apply on premises, 12 Park place.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—BUTCHER STORE NO. 11 Canal street; Fixtures, four years' lease; low rent; good business stand; all for $2,500. Apply at 72 Greenwich avenue.

FOR SALE—INDIA RUBBER BAGS, ENGLISH Rubberoid Coats, Drawers, Leggins, Boots, &c.
DAVID BUSH, 55 West Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—STORE TABLES, SAFE, &C., AT 536 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF EXCELLENT STORE FIXtures, Counters, Desks, &c., about 134 Franklin street, up stairs.

FOR SALE, SPICE BUSINESS, WITH A FIRST CLASS [illegible] Apply to [illegible] party with small capital. A rare chance for a young man. Call or address No. 8 ALLEN, 241 Greenwich street. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE, A WELL ESTABLISHED OYSTER AND Provision Store, in the [illegible] Apply to WILLIAM H. VAN DER BURGH, 8 Wall street.

FOR SALE THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF [illegible]

FOR SALE, A FINE LITTLE OYSTER SALOON IN THE [illegible] Apply [illegible] Fourth street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID OYSTER AND LUNCH [illegible]

FOR SALE DRUG STORE; GOOD LOCATION; LOW [illegible] Apply at [illegible] physician, 661 Tenth avenue.

FOR SALE THAT CHARMING GALLERY, FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO FIRST CLASS SALOONS, [illegible] Eighth avenue, doubtless [illegible]

GROCERY, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—IN [illegible] E. LADEW & [illegible]

OYSTER SALOON IN PARLOR FOR SALE—NEWLY [illegible] Apply [illegible]
W. F. HANSFIELD.

TO JEWELLERS.—STAND OF GOODS AND FIXTURES [illegible] Apply at No. 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Store [illegible]

$650, FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS [illegible] TO LET, RENT [illegible] Apply at 75 New [illegible]

EUROPE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALace, Upper Norwood, London.—The comforts and [illegible] combined with the most moderate and [illegible] Apply to the Manager, [illegible] Hotel, 24 Broadway, New York. Mrs. [illegible] favorite resort of the upper [illegible] of England society.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

J. TEPPER'S DANCING ACADEMY, 208 Bleecker street.—New classes forming. Terms as low as at any first class school in town. Matinees and soirees. Matinee, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 4 o'clock. Private classes a specialty.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
201 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART.....Manager.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST WHITE CROOK, WHITE CROOK, WHITE CROOK, TO-DAY, AT 2:30. MATINEE,
Last appearance in this city of
MISS JENNY MARTINI,
PROF. DENSLOW'S DOGS,
MR. CHARLES INGERSOLL,
MISS GEORGIE INGERSOLL,
MR. HARRY CLARKE,
MISS GEORGIE INGERSOLL,
To-night, LAST TIME of the great play,
WHITE CROOK.
Grand Ball to conclude the MATINEE to-day.
At the morning performance of MATINEE,
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PROFESSOR MELVILLE FARRELL'S OPERA.
MATINEE THIS DAY AT FOUR O'CLOCK AFTERNOON AT 2.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
DON JUAN.
The operatic Prima Donna ARMA FIZER as ZERLINA.
Three Dance Divas in the cast.
MONDAY—FAUST AND THE JEWESS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHTS OF
JOHN GARTH,
which must positively close on SATURDAY next, previous to the production of
HIS GREAT SUCCESS,
to which he is devoting the energies of
NOVELTIES.
Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama,
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, and is to succeed JOHN GARTH in consequence of the CONTINUED SUCCESS of JOHN GARTH.
The Manager has been in attendance that he has completed the right to produce Mr. H. J. Byron's greatly successful new Comedy,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. John Brougham.

AMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 728 BROADWAY.
LES BRIGANDS.
SATURDAY, January 27,
ONLY BRIGAND MATINEE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST NIGHTS OF "DIVORCE."
TWENTY FIRST WEEK.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVORCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
CHARACTERS by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Leitz, Mary Gary, Nellie Mortimer, Ida Vernon; Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Dan Setchell, Charles James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, George De Vere, F. Wilking and others.
150th PERFORMANCE of "DIVORCE" Saturday, January 27. Seats may be secured for any of the remaining Last Nights and Last Matinees. Box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 7½.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING WITH
THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the
BLACK CROOK,
THE THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—CURTAIN RISES AT A QUARTER TO 8 PRECISELY.
TIME TABLE.
7:45—Curtain rises.
8:00—Rentone Woodman's Silent Dance.
8:05—Carlino's Songs, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Three Crows," by Miss Jenny Lee.
8:17—Grand Tableau of a Scene.
8:20—The Fairy Queen, with Schultz's Song, "Love's Mischief," by Miss Kate Newton.
8:30—Grand Fenton Dance, led by the great Premiere Dansouse, Mlle. Perlina Sassi.
9:00—The Grand Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:30—Hungarian Children Exercise.
9:35—Bacchanalian Dance, by the great Corps de Ballet.
9:34—Pas de Genets, by Adrienne Bonfina, Felicita.
9:40—Pas Espagnol, by the eight second Premieres.
9:45—Trans ormation Dance, by the great Premiere Sassi.
9:50—The Infant Ballet Corps.
9:57—The Wonderful Majilons.
10:07—The dancing Song and Tableau, "Carline."
10:12—Pas de Quatre, by Schultz and Family.
10:17—Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:27—The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10:31—Grand and Imposing Amazon March.
11:00—The Dazzling Transformation Scene.
In conclusion the Management can confidently assert that, as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE, BALLET SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
ALL THE MUSIC PUBLISHED BY FOND & CO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BLACK CROOK MATINEE TODAY AT TWO O'CLOCK. The GREAT MAJILTONS, the MONKEYS AND DOGS, the EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS, the INFANT BALLET, &c.
Admission with Reserved Seat, $1. Family Circle (entrance on Crosby street), 50c.

NIBLO'S BLACK CROOK MATINEE
TO-DAY AT TWO O'CLOCK.
Admission with Reserved Seat, $1. Family Circle (entrance on Crosby street), 50c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31,
at 2 P. M.,
A BENEFIT
will be tendered (through the kindness of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer) to the
WIDOW AND CHILDREN
of the
LATE MR. WILLIAM A. MOORE,
on which occasion, aided by the kindness of the various managers, the
FOLLOWING VOLUNTEER ARTISTS
WILL APPEAR.

Miss Matilda Heron,	Miss Effie Germon,
Miss Emma Bowron,	Miss Burnside,
Miss Julia Oliver,	Miss Fannie Swallow,
St. Felix Ballet Troupe,	Miss Bijou Heron,
Miss Susie Goodwin,	Miss Flora Clayton,
Miss Maria Majilton.	
Mr. Lery.	The Majiltons,
Mr. J. H. Stoddart,	Mr. Mark Smith,
Dan Bryant's Minstrels,	Mr. John H. Jack,
Signor Sparri,	San Francisco Minstrels,
Mr. A. Matthison,	Prof. Samuel,
Prof. Schmidt,	Mr. Chas. Morton,
Mr. E. H. Holland,	Master Heron,
A. H. Davenport,	Harry Meimer,
W. M. Holland.	

Full particulars in SMALL BILLS and ADVERTISEMENTS.
Admission.....$1 00
Reserved Seats.....1 50
BOX BOOK OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST SEASON OF PARE

WASHINGTON.

The Adjournment Question Settled in the Senate.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill in the House---Raid on the Printing Department.

THE GREAT SOREHEAD COALITION

The Democracy to Swallow the Presidential Candidates of Republican Bolters.

THE TRANSATLANTIC MAILS

Williams & Guion's Line Obtain the Contract—Cunard Going One Better Every Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1872.

The Final Adjournment Resolution Adopted in the Senate by 35 to 12—A Batch of Amendments Extinguished.

The administration Senators under Morton's lead gained their first real victory to-day in the passage of the resolution for early adjournment. After the chaplain's invocation had ended, Mr. Morton, who had been laboriously working among Senators, moved to take up the adjournment resolution. Mr. Sumner, in the blandest and most innocent manner, asked the Senator from Indiana to give his reasons for pressing it. The interrogated Senator proceeded to declare that his object was not a political one, that there were no such reasons behind the proposition and none to be gained. He simply wanted to hurry up business, push matters to completion and prevent wasteful and unnecessary debate. This seemed so be exactly what Mr. Sumner expected, and he answered by reading copious extracts from a speech of Mr. Morton, made in May, 1870, against adjourning on July 4 of the same year. The line of argument was completely opposite to that just presented by the administration leader, and the fact caused a good deal of laughter. Senator Schurz did not want adjournment until something was done about civil service reform. Mr. Morton replied *sotto voce* that not much was designed in that line. Schurz's amendment was put to a vote and lost by 16 to 32. Messrs. Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull and Tipton being the only republicans voting "aye." Mr. Trumbull then moved to amend so that no adjournment take place until after a vote had been had on the House bill repealing the duty on coal.

Pending this the morning hour expired, and the Apportionment bill came up as the regular order. Mr. Trumbull explained at length the changes made by the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sherman opposed the report, arguing that apportionment was a matter vitally affecting the House, and not the Senate; that a measure agreed upon by the former should not be changed by the latter without good reasons; that the Senate had already put itself on record in favor of a House consisting of 300 members, thus defeating a bill then pending in the House. Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Patterson and Edmunds opposed the bill, the New Hampshire Senator arguing that the basis agreed upon was, so far as concerned that State, plainly unconstitutional. Mr. Edmunds said that it gave Ohio, with eight times the population of Vermont, ten times the representation. Mr. Morton, as usual, found a political reason for his opposition. He stated that under the Senate plan the republican party would lose twenty-two members, the loss of representation being in communities of that faith. He also opposed the fifth section, which provides that no Territory shall be admitted as a State without having the population required as the ratio of representation. The Senator hopes to secure the admission of New Mexico and Colorado in time to have cast their electoral votes for Grant, and the section he wishes excised would prevent this. The Senate then agreed to resume this question on Monday, and proceeded to take up the adjournment resolution.

Some discussion of a desultory character ensued, and then a vote was taken on a motion of Mr. Thurman to lay on the table the whole matter. This was lost by a vote of 16 to 32, Messrs. Fenton, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Tipton and Trumbull being the republicans voting with the minority. The vote was then taken on an amendment of Mr. Schurz relative to revenue reform, which was defeated by a vote of 15 to 36, Messrs. Fenton and Sprague not voting. Mr. Sumner then sent up a resolution, prefaced by a long preamble, setting forth that justice should go before generosity, and that Congress ought not to adjourn till civil rights were fully secured and the wounds caused by civil war completely healed. The resolution, being worded in Mr. Sumner's most ornate style and read by him in his most resonant manner seemed to so impress every one with being overstrained that a general ripple of laughter followed, which was increased as Mr. Hamlin rising and quaintly inquiring, if it would now be in order to sing Old Hundred. Mr. Sumner retorted in an excited manner that the Senator from Maine should lead off, and proceeded to demonish the scoffers by reminding them that principles had been derided and the graves of the dead had been danced on before now, and that he regarded the conduct of Senators in the same light as he would hold reprehensible acts. He said, with the most solemn air, that he had stood alone before and that he could do so again when duty demanded. This remark seemed to excite his colleague, who, having launched at Mr. Hamlin's suggestion, probably felt himself specially aimed at in Mr. Sumner's rejoinder. Mr. Wilson said something not heard in the galleries, but which was afterwards reported to have been to effect that Mr. Sumner was always charging that he stood alone, in order to make it appear at home that he (Wilson) gave his colleague no support on moral questions. Mr. Sumner suspended his remarks and engaged in an animated colloquy, which evidently was full of feeling. This lasted some minutes, when he proceeded briefly. The vote was then taken and it stood 33 to 16, Messrs. Sumner, Schurz, Tipton and Trumbull being the only republicans voting to the amendment. The original resolution was then passed by a vote of 35 to 12, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Tipton and Trumbull being in the negative. The Senate then adjourned.

The House and the Pensions—The Appropriation Bill and the Public Printing.

There is more or less snarling over pensions in the House this session, and Mr. Moore, the Democratic chairman of the committee on Pensions, is a target for the missiles his pensioners, refused by the Commissioner of Pensions, through the shoals and quicksands of the Appropriation Committee. To-day one of those whom he had thought safely crushed came to grief through a resolution offered by Mr. Cox, of New York, to have his case reconsidered. The man, Adam Cornell, was declared to be a hangeron around camps, and it was a wage dispute to which side he belonged. Reeves, he had either shot one in answer for—was a murderer and a thief. This indictment was so searching that the bill, granting the pension was rejected over and laid over. Another instance of spice was given while the debate upon the Appropriation bill by Mr. Maynard's resolution to strike out the proviso section limiting the time for considering claims against the government. Mr. Garfield opposed the resolution against Mr. Foster of Massachusetts and Mr. Hale of Michigan, both of whom spoke with considerable warmth against the motion and in favor of Mr. Maynard's resolution. Mr. Hale made the point that a sovereign state could not be a defendant to suits against it, but the feature of the day was the sharp passage between the chairman of the Committee of Appropriations and the chairman of the Committee of Claims against the revision of private claims by the Treasury Department. Mr. Garfield [illegible]

From the liberal policy upon matters of expenditure hitherto pursued by him before occupying his present position to the new one of opposing all legislation on a generous or even just character the change strikes one as very peculiar. To-day his objective point of attack was Clarence King's report of explorations of the fortieth parallel. This work he displayed, drawing the attention of the committee to the expensive style of the paper upon which it was printed, the plates illustrating it and the binding. After this display from the Centennial, Mr. Fargent, of California, made the same display of the maps accompanying the work, which, he said, contain, among other things necessary to be known the Comstock lode in all its glory. The same aspersions were indulged in as by Mr. Garfield, and the impression left upon the members who gathered around the objects of attack, the volume of maps, seemed to be of a dubious import for the Senators expecting to be furnished with this costly and elegant work. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, however, came to the aid of the cause, and spoke effectively upon the subject of extending encouragement and aid by the government to the development of arts, sciences and literature, and considered the money spent in that way well invested. He remarks would have done honor to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations before assuming his new duties. It was all of no avail, and the principle of economy prevailed.

The Serehead Compromise—Plans of the Conspirators—Trumbull or Grata Brown for the Presidency—Hancock or Joel Parker for the Vice Presidency.

The recalcitrant republican element is slowly crystallizing into formal and active discontent, and the democracy is shaping its course to acquiesce in the action of the seceders. The convention of the discontented republicans will certainly be held in Cincinnati almost immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, and it will prepare both the ticket and the platform for the democratic party. The democratic convention will not be held till late in the summer, and then only to accept and ratify the work of the sorehead republicans. This much is already understood between the politicians here and just now they are hooding long and frequent consultations on the subject. The difficulty will be in the choice of a candidate for President, the democrats being divided as to whom the recalcitrant republicans ought to select. The Indiana leaders, including Hendricks and Voorhees, are understood to favor Trumbull, while some of the best men in the House prefer Judge Davis, of Illinois, or Gratz Brown, of Missouri. With a good many the favorite ticket is Brown for President and Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice President. But Trumbull is earnestly at work to secure the nomination for himself, and he has many strong backers. A consultation by his friends—among whom are counted Senator Davis, of West Virginia; Senator Fenton and ex-Senator Hendricks—will be held in this city early next week to agree and determine upon the best policy to be pursued in this crisis. Jem Voorhees, who has just ceased crying over the spilt milk of the new departure, thinks himself, however mistakenly, the democratic Atlas who must bear the whole world on his shoulders, and he has assumed to be the director general of the grand menagerie. His show is not in very good order as yet, but men stronger than he are looking to put other republican States besides Missouri into an altitude hostile to the administration. Governor Blair, of Michigan, with ex-Congressman Driggs, who have got into a very uncomfortable state of mind in regard to Senator Chandler, and the Senator in a like condition as regards them are to lead in carrying their State for the new party. Senator Fenton, together with Mr. Greeley and the other malcontents, is to take charge of New York, and he is warm for the work. Senator Morrell, of Maine, who is not on good terms with his colleague or with Speaker Blaine, is expected, with what show of reason is not so apparent, to make his State once more hostile to republican rule. Mr. George W. Julian and Representative Shanks are counted upon to play the dissatisfied republican part in Indiana; Senator Logan and Representatives Farnsworth and Farwell, of Illinois, to guard Trumbull's or anybody else's interests in that State, and even Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, may be prevailed upon to do the same thing in his own State. This is the condition in which the democratic bundle stands at present, and there has been so little courage shown by the leaders of that party in Congress, and no real work accomplished by them, that it is not expected their consultations will result in anything of great significance. But the democracy see that the Have no chance as a party, and the readiness with which the leaders accept the situation is surprising, many of them, particularly the Southern men, even going so far as to be ready for a complete reorganization of the party. The State faction fights of the republicans are expected to be the strong element in carrying doubtful States, and as the condition of the republican party in most of the States is not unlike its condition in New York, great things are counted upon on this head. In the matter of a candidate much anxiety and some exaggeration is manifested, and a very strong effort is to be made to induce General Hancock to accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency on a ticket with Trumbull; should the conferences which are mapping out the working of the prospective Cincinnati convention finally agree upon Trumbull's nomination. Hendricks asks nothing for himself and is willing to help anybody, and the same thing is true of a number of others who have been considered Presidential aspirants.

Porter and Babcock Defiant.

The following letter has been sent to Hon. William A. Buckingham, chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, in session at New York:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1872. }

SIR—In view of the facts that our names have been mentioned before your committee in an attempt to implicate officers on duty in the Executive Mansion in a personality connection with the New York Custom House, we respectfully request that you will not close the present investigation without summoning us as witnesses and asking any questions which may assist the committee in its efforts to ascertain the truth.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

ROGER A. POTTER,
O. E. BABCOCK.

The Transatlantic Mail Service Contracts—The Wednesday Mail Awarded to Williams & Guion—Cunard Offers to Take It for Nothing.

The Committees on Commerce and of Post Offices and Post Roads of both Houses met this morning in conference with the Postmaster-General in regard to awarding the contract for carrying the European mails which pass New York city every Wednesday. Statements were made by the representatives of the Cunard and the Williams & Guion lines, from which it appeared that the average time of trips from New York to Queenstown made by the former has been during the past SIX months, nine days, seven hours and fifty-six minutes, and the average made by the latter has been ten days, seven hours and fifteen minutes. It was stated, however, that Williams, Guion & Co. will have two new steamers, the Minnesota and Dakota, completed within a few months, and will, after next May, be able to make a passage each way every trip, and it is claimed that the vessels will average more than the speed named. It was also urged in behalf of Williams & Guion company that, in either one of the trips leaving New York on Wednesday, their mails could be made up for distribution before Monday—two days afterwards, and the committee were informed that when the Cunard line demanded increased compensation a year ago the other company took the contract at the lowest rates offered by the government. In view of these considerations and the additional one that three of the five stock of the Williams & Guion line are owned by Americans, while the Cunard Company is entirely English, the committee decided after some discussion, to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract with Williams & Guion for carrying the Wednesday European mail on the terms now fixed by law.

Subsequently to the above named proceeding the Cunard line, through its agent, formally offered to the Postmaster-General to take the Wednesday mail from New York to Queenstown, the most important mail of the week, for no charge, leaving the Postmaster-General to pay the [illegible]

[illegible] morning hour [illegible] Monday the [illegible] resolution coming [illegible] Wednesday and Thursday whereas the Cunard agent says if they had gone by the Cunard line they would have been delivered in London thirty-eight times on Saturday, twelve times on Monday and twice on Tuesday. The Postmaster General has this proposition under consideration.

New York Pilot Laws and the Supreme Court Jurisdiction.

The original jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court was to-day invoked to issue a writ of prohibition to the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern district of New York to restrain his entertaining jurisdiction of certain cases brought under the New York Pilot laws by legalized pilots to recover half pilotage, they having offered their services, which were refused by the vessels to which they were offered. The ground upon which the motion is based is that the Half Pilotage laws of the State are clearly a regulation of commerce, and as such a violation of the general constitution and void. The States have no power without the sanction of Congress to pass such laws, and Congress has no power to authorize the States to pass them, and all laws attempting to authorize such legislation by the States are void. The cases are numbers seven and eight, original, ex parte McNeil and ex parte Sage. Charles Devereux makes the motion.

Mint Matters—The Assay Commissioners.

The following gentlemen were to-day appointed by the President as Commissioners to the annual assay of bars at the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, on the 12th day of February next:—Professor Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institution; Professor John Torrey, United States Assay Office, New York; Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, President Columbia College, New York; Professor Norman Rogers, Philadelphia; Hon. George H. Stewart, Philadelphia. John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller of Currency; Professor W. P. Blake, New Haven, Conn.; R. S. Stevens, Esq., San Francisco; Samuel R. Green, M. D., Boston, Mass.; H. R. Linderman and John Jay Knox were to-day before the Committee on Coinage in reference to the Mint bill now pending before Congress. The bill will be reported from the committee to the House at the first opportunity.

Changes in the Ships' Registry Laws.

The draft of a bill for the revision of the laws relating to the registry, enrollment and licensing of vessels and the customs service, prepared with great care by J. P. Hartley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will be sent to Congress on Monday. The bill proposes so many modifications of existing laws, based upon the examination of special agents sent out by the Treasury Department to our principal ports, that there is little hope of its passing at this session of Congress.

Commerce and Navigation Report.

The last proof of the report on commerce and navigation has been returned by the Register of the Treasury to the public printer, and copies of the report, it is expected, will be sent to Congress early next week. The outlook for general legislation will not be ready for two weeks.

Bonded Railroad Routes.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day extended the time for procuring the prescribed seal locks on bonded railroad routes till the 1st of April.

Looking After the Assessors.

The attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been called to the fact that very many of the Assessors who are entitled to a clerk leave their work to the subordinate and engage in personal business of profit. The Commissioner to-day issued an order to all the Supervisors to report without delay all Assessors whose allowance for clerk hire could be dispensed with, and to also report those Assessors whose allowance can be reduced. The enforcement of the order it is estimated will save the government $70,000 per annum.

House Committee Elections.

The republican members of the Special Committee on Civil Service Reorganization are preparing to report a bill arranging the clerical force of the House and changing considerably the little matter of committee clerkships, which is now in general so nice a perquisite of the several chairmen of committees. The House will be asked to make this one of the standing committees of the House.

The Baltimore Whiskey Frauds.

C. C. Gugle, one of the parties implicated in the whiskey fraud cases in Baltimore, and who is now on trial for defrauding the revenue, has made a proposition to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to compromise his case for $20,000. This is the first acknowledgment of the justice of the prosecution in these cases, and as the offer is opposed by the Baltimore Internal Revenue officers, it is said that all the parties implicated will have to stand trial and abide the result. The amount of the alleged frauds is $1,000,000, connecting with them ex-revenue officers and prominent distillers of Baltimore.

Congressional Temperance Society.

The sixth anniversary of the Congressional Temperance Society is to be held at the Congregational church, in this city, on next Monday night, Senator Henry Wilson taking charge of the exercises.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

William Y. Gilmore, Receiver of Public Moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio; Joshua W. Gilmer, United States Marshal for the Southern district of Florida; Amos Morrel, District Judge of the Eastern district of Texas, instead of William S. Goddard, whose nomination is withdrawn.

The Indian and Diplomatic Appropriations.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day finished the Indian appropriation bill, amounting to about five million dollars. The diplomatic and consular service appropriation bills will be next considered.

The Charges Against Judge Field.

The House Judiciary Committee heard the continuation of the argument of H. Hastings, of California, asking the impeachment of Judges Field and Hoffman, and continued the hearing until Monday. It is the general belief that Hastings has so far made no impression whatever on the committee.

Southern Claims Commission.

The Southern Claims Commission to-day heard the cases of John Alexander and James H. Bizer, of Clarke county, Virginia, and Charles C. Love, of Atlanta, Ga. The cases are comparatively small amounts. The last named claimant is eighteen years of age.

Senatorial Confirmations.

The only confirmation made by the Senate was that of James L. Jewett to be Governor of Washington Territory.

National Labor Reform Convention.

Mr. A. M. Priest, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Reform party, after considering the proper question of the postponement of the convention, which is to meet in Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d of February next, finds he has no right to postpone the meeting. Therefore the convention will be held on the day appointed.

Rice and Leather Before the Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day gave a hearing to a number of persons interested in rice, among them Judge Hall, of New York, who said that the present duty of two cents a pound is equivalent to a tax of [illegible] per cent. The duty on rice was three cents per pound in 1864 and 2 cents. A number of the producers of the finest rice would benefit his trade, for he imported the best of the years under these duties, as it would be as cheap as to import the rice now imported. The consumption of rice was five pounds per head.

Senator Norwood, of Georgia, spoke of the effect of rice plantations now ruined for want of capital. He said that the Georgia rice was the best known. This was the opinion of the Agricultural Department. He [illegible] the fact that [illegible] the principal portion of the [illegible] these days should be [illegible] pounds [illegible] Mr. Lynch, of Georgia, [illegible] the importance of the rice interest, the large capital interested, the large interests in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, various firms in these States carrying on the [illegible] against the abolition or reduction of the present duty on rice and normal uses of [illegible] the memorial to the committee that [illegible] to a production of [illegible] [illegible] giving employment to [illegible] In pulling the [illegible] for others, and $2 a week [illegible] the same [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]